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# Board of Trade Bulletin

Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

JANUARY, 1914

No. 1

## Edward H. Horwood

A Public Spirited, Large Hearted Citizen

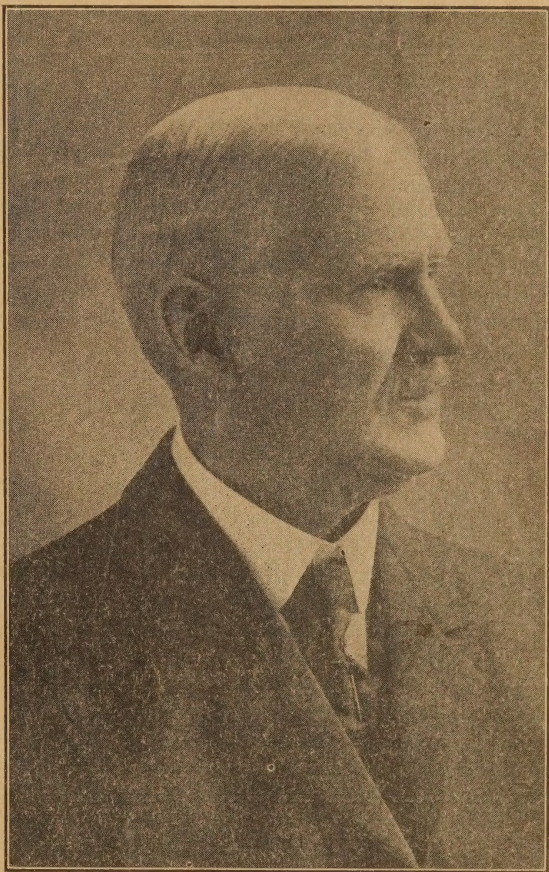
AS the Creator put flowers in the world to reflect the beauty of His goodness, so the soul of the man who loves flowers must absorb more of that goodness than falls to the lot of his fellow men.

The late Edward H. Horwood loved his flowers and none who knew him can or care to say that his life was not as beneficent as that of a strong hearted, honest, generous man should be. Flowers were his passion and recreation and all the time that he could spare from his daily work he devoted to them. His home on the corner of Garden and 11th Street was a vine clad bower in summer time in which he could be seen almost every afternoon, working with that tender interest peculiar to the man who can interpret the message of God's silent creatures. Those who were fortunate enough to know him well always felt that there was much of the altruistic in Mr. Horwood's efforts to keep his garden beautiful, for many a man and woman dragged out with the summer heat and the toil of the day has been cheered unconsciously by the sight of that garden.

Mr. Horwood's love of flowers was expansive enough to include humanity; his kindnesses were more kind because untold and have endeared his memory to more than one person who found the way of life difficult.

When we speak of Mr. Horwood's daily work we do not mean his business alone but his continuous efforts to better his city and his church which he considered almost as important as the maintenance of his family in comfort, for during the years that he spent building up a

business which has grown to be one of the best known and largest of its kind in the country, he never lost sight of his civic and social duties; in his later years it is safe to say that he spent as much, if not more time on these things than on his personal work. He was a civic reformer





of a rare type, firm in judgment yet always open to conviction; unfaltering in his espousal of the right yet always courteous, he possessed that God-given faculty of making his activities impersonal and thus avoided antagonizing those whose methods he sought to correct; as he himself said regarding the object of the Board of Trade "We criticise measures, not men."

Mr. Horwood's efforts in behalf of his city, were only equalled in fervor by his church work. He was Senior Warden of Trinity, an office which in the Episcopal Church is the highest that a layman can fill. He also served under three successive governors of the state as a member of the Industrial School Board in Hoboken, a fact of which he was particularly proud. He was also up to the time of his death one of the trustees of the Old Ladies' Home.

Edward H. Horwood was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1845 and began his business career at an early age. When he was eleven years old he was entrusted with the task of running a complete set of ledgers. Before the age of eleven he had waded through all the delightful intricacies of Shakespeare; but his reading was not confined to his early years, for books afforded him pleasure throughout his entire busy life. He always remained a reader of good books and no topic of general interest escaped his notice.

On December 30th, 1863 he married Charlotte Louise Skinner at Niagara Falls, Canada. About four years later he moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he went into business; and forty years ago he came to Hoboken.

Mr. Horwood was President of the Board of Trade for two terms, becoming a trustee upon the expiration of his term. He was also greatly interested in the affairs of the National Board of Trade at the same time. Immediately upon his affiliation with the Hoboken Board of Trade, Mr. Horwood entered into the work of the organization with a characteristic zeal.

His work on local committees is too well known to need comment. He was keenly interested in and associated with the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and was an ardent supporter of the project for inland waterways; he represented the Board at the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference, each year since the inception of the Congress being a firm believer in international arbitration. His last activity of note was when he undertook the Chairmanship of the Budget Exhibit Committee which, however he was forced to resign in favor of the writer, owing to his failing strength. Though he practically ceased all active work in the Board at that time, his sustained interest was always a source of inspiration and gratification. He was a frequent and welcome visitor at the Board Rooms and his keen appreciation of the difficulties under which we so often labored, coupled with his wholesome counsel and advice, will always be cherished as a grateful memory. Notwithstanding his devotion to his home, Mr. Horwood was identified with the Columbia Club and gave a portion of his time to its upbuilding, he was also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Many stories have been told of his quiet generosity and unostentatious charity; no worthy cause ever failed to receive his support and he gave very liberally of his time, money and thought to every movement for the public welfare.

It may not be amiss to mention in conclusion an incident which came under the personal observation of the writer at the time of the funeral of Mr. Horwood: as the coffin was being carried from the church, someone was heard to remark to another "Hoboken has lost a good citizen." And this simple tribute sums up the character of the late Edward H. Horwood. He was a large hearted, public spirited citizen, and a gentleman of the Old School; a man who loved his home and his church and yet found the time to serve the community in which he lived and prospered.—ED.

Of more than passing interest to the City of Hoboken is the petition to be made to Congress by the Canal Committee of the New York Board of Trade, calling for improvements which will complete the water route between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson Rivers, via Lake Champlain. With the opening of this waterway and the completion of improvements in the Hudson River, the port of New York will be an integral part in the great system of waterways extending from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.



### What Are The Facts?

The question of abandoning the county lighting plant at Snake Hill is again up for discussion.

Those who favor the abandonment of the plant, argue that the cost per lamp is \$150 and that the Public Service Co. will give the same service for \$75 per lamp; that the plant alongside of the County Court House could do the work instead. Those who advocate the retention of the plant, contend that any competent engineer, without political interference, could reduce the cost of lighting to \$60 per lamp by up-to-date methods, and by extending the lighting system to all county roads, county parks, county viaducts, etc.; that a fair sum would rehabilitate the Snake Hill plant; that the only economical method of generating electricity is to have an ample supply of water to cool the steam turbines, that is available from the Hackensack River at Snake Hill, but can not be had at the court house plant; that the public generally would be benefited by the continuance of the plant thereby retaining in Hudson County an element of competition to the Public Service.

Civic leagues and other organizations throughout Hudson County should interest themselves in this problem in order that a proper solution may be reached.

### Activities at Stevens Institute

#### Alumni Association Discusses Public Utilities

The Stevens Convention under the auspices of the Alumni Association on January 9th and 10th, consisted of a technical conference on the afternoon of the first day followed by an informal dinner in the evening at Castle Stevens; the following day was devoted to a conference of Stevens Clubs in the morning and the annual dinner in the evening at the Hotel Astor in New York. A feature of this dinner was the unveiling of a life-sized portrait of President Alexander C. Humphreys, the dedicatory speech being made by Col. George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

The technical conference in the auditorium

on Jan. 9th, was attended by the alumni, the under graduate body and representatives from the various municipalities, Boards of Trade, manufacturing interests and members of the Public Utilities Commission in New Jersey. The aim of this conference was to bring about a broader understanding between public utilities companies and the public.

The purpose of the meeting was briefly set forth by J. H. Cuntz, Stevens '89 and the speakers, James E. Sague, Stevens '83, a member of the Public Service Commission of New York; John W. Lieb Jr., Stevens '80, President of the New York Edison Company Newton Carlton, Stevens '90, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were introduced by President Humphreys who presided at the meeting.

### New Banks

The banking department has just approved the charter of the Columbia Trust Company of New Jersey a new bank which will be located on Washington Street.

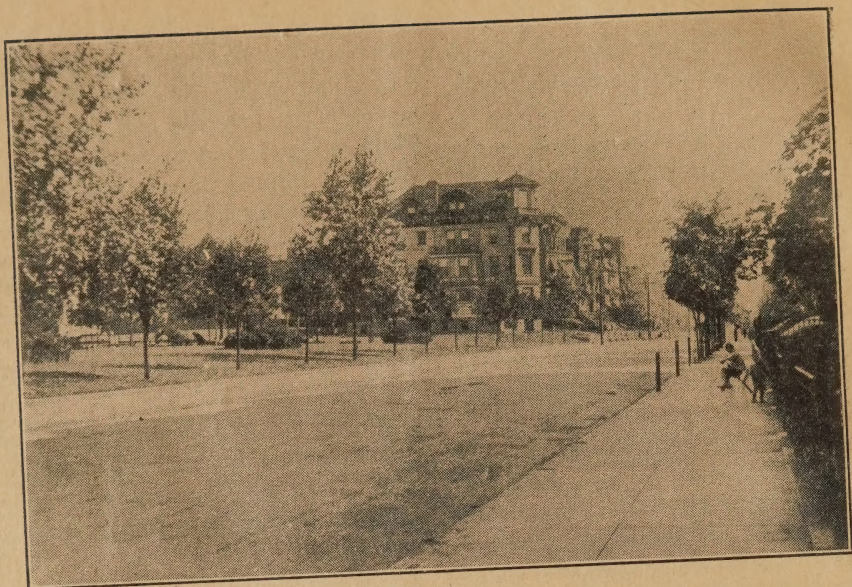
The incorporators are Anthony J. Volk, Herman Geismar, Frank Cordts, W. L. E. Keuffel, Walter Mountford, Maurice Hendberg David Mayer and Rudolph Schroeder, all of them with one exception members of the Board of Trade. While no officers have as yet been chosen it is expected that the new bank will start business very shortly.

The well known banking house of John Steneck & Sons has applied to the State Department for a charter to operate as a trust company, to be known as "The Steneck Trust Company."

The directors will be John Steneck, the founder of the banking house, which bears his name and his three sons, Henry, Nicholas and George, with the addition of Charles Rohe, Vice-President of the West Side Bank of New York, Gustav Vintscher, of the Irving National Bank of New York and Dr. Walter Bopp.

The local letter carriers are working energetically to interest various organizations in their pension bill. The general interest manifested augurs well for the success of the bill.





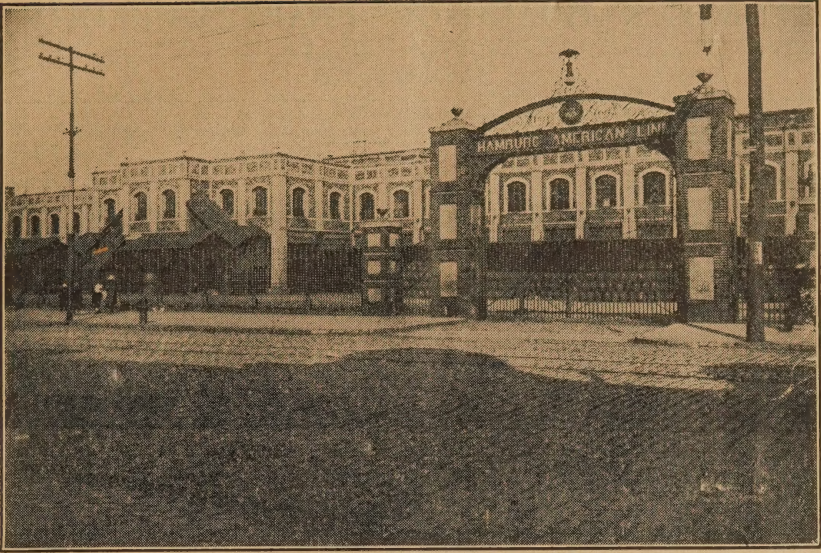
Upper Hudson Street



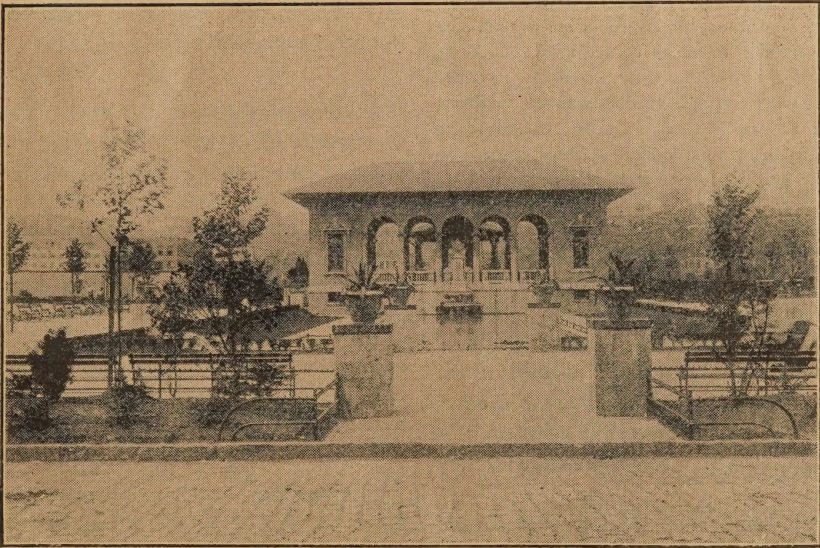
View of Hudson Street, with portion of Stevens Campus

INTERESTING VIEWS





Entrance to Steamship Piers



View of Hudson County Park

ABOUT HOBOKEN



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

JANUARY, 1914

No. 1

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## OFFICERS

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1914

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Edward W. Martin  
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ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

Civic pride means civic progress.

Analysis before criticism.

The Board of Trade Bulletin makes its appearance after having suspended publication for a period of eight months.

From June 1910 until April 1913 the Bulletin was successfully conducted in its present form and was a most valuable adjunct to the Board's work as well as a community asset. The lack of a regularly employed secretary rendered it necessary, however, to abandon the publication, but so many requests have since been received from various sources urging us to continue, that the Trustees finally decided to request the Secretary to again issue the Bulletin.

Our paper is not meant to be a money making proposition but the Trustees desire that it shall be self-supporting—this can only be made possible through the co-operation of the citizens and business men. The future of the Bulletin, therefore is squarely up to those who believe in their town, and have its civic and industrial welfare at heart.

As far back as three years ago the project of a bus line on Washington Street was suggested by several of the members of the Board of Trade. The idea was given much publicity in the newspapers and certain citizens were approached on the question. Despite the apparent feasibility of the plan, the agitation subsided owing to the failure to interest sufficient capital.

During the latter part of last year several citizens organized a bus line and placed two electric vehicles in commission on Washington Street. The company received the exclusive right to operate as a bus line and was thereby safeguarded from competition which might

have proved disastrous; it also received the liberal patronage of the public notwithstanding the irregular schedule maintained. After a period of about three weeks the project was abandoned and Hoboken's first auto bus line became a matter of history.

The attitude of the public clearly indicated the need for this traction service and it is unfortunate that the promoters did not begin their experiment with enough buses to insure the success of the venture. No one who is familiar with the conditions will deny that a bus line properly conducted is practical within the City of Hoboken, notwithstanding the outcome of the recent experiment.

The continuation of the work of the Robert L. Stevens Fund in Hoboken has been made possible only through the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Richard Stevens who is to defray the expense of the work for the next six months. After that period the feasibility of continuing the work will be determined and it is probable that other public spirited citizens will contribute to the cost of the maintenance of a fund which has done so much for Hoboken's civic welfare. Mr. G. W. Beaver will continue in charge as heretofore.

Our severest critics are usually those who know the least about our work and the difficulties under which we labor.

Every man who makes his living in a community should give back to that community at least a portion of his time and thought.



## Condensed Statement of Hoboken Banks

### January 1st, 1914

Bank	Chartered	Surplus and Profits	Deposits
Hoboken Bank for Savings.....	1887	935,723	11,128,744
First National Bank.....	1865	716,679	5,283,361
Second National Bank.....	1887	294,182	4,068,068
Hudson Trust Company.....	1890	1,639,246	16,390,251
Trust Company of New Jersey.....	1899	865,497	16,627,712
Hoboken Trust Company.....	1902	162,417	1,906,827
Jefferson Trust Company.....	1905	136,284	1,529,626
	Established		
John Steneck & Sons (Private Bankers).....	1866	175,934	988,908
Total.....		4,925,962	57,923,497

### The New Charter

As we go to press we note in the newspapers a draft of a charter which has apparently been prepared under the direction of the Republican leader of the city. Time has been too short to make an extensive study of the charter as proposed, but the press has commented upon the same and while freely conceding its many good features, point out several weaknesses, among them being the necessity of the confirmation of the Mayor's appointment by the Council:—a serious defect.

While we confess to a superficial inspection of the charter, it reveals the fact that ward lines have not been eliminated. This has always been the stronghold of petty partisan politics and partisan politics should have no part in municipal government. The new suggestion for a charter for Hoboken once more directs public attention to the city's crying need and it is to be hoped that a general discussion will result in some permanent good to our city. As for the proposition itself, it is patterned very closely after its illustrious parent, the Constitution of the United States and also bears a decided resemblance to the Cleveland Charter, one of the best charters ever drawn.

The successful civic worker must possess a keen sense of humor, a strong stomach to withstand abuse and an independent income—but principally the income.

### What We Have To Be Thankful For

The continuance of work of the Robert L. Stevens Fund in Hoboken.

New paving on Washington Street, Ferry Street and other streets throughout the city.

Economies in the Water Board.

The Mass Meeting called at the High School for the discussion of public questions.

The conviction of a public official for flagrant ballot box frauds.

The formation of a Public School Athletic League.

Activities in behalf of improved sewerage conditions.

The development of recreational facilities for the young people in our city.

Growth of the Boy Scout movement.

The formation of a local cavalry troop.

The establishment of a Safe and Sane Fourth of July celebration; a municipal Christmas Tree and the Baby Parade.

An efficient Tuberculosis Clinic.

An industrial School system second to none in the state.

A Complaint Bureau open to every citizen.

### New Members

The name of B. O. Tekirian is the latest acquisition to our membership. Mr. Tekirian is connected with the Iran Renovating Co. at 321 Newark Street and succeeds Mr. S. S. Costikyan. Three other applications will probably be presented before the next meeting.



## Prospect for Sewers is Good

The special Sewer Committee consisting of Mr. C. M. Owens, Chairman; Messrs. White, Horwood, Fagan, Grove, Fisher, Reade, Jagels, Ebbecke, Lutz, MacMurray, Sweeny, Cordts, Volk and Wettlaufer, are energetically working to secure the much needed sewer outlets on 11th and 15th Streets. Three meetings have been held since the organization of the committee and the prospect for an early solution is bright. Mayor Cooke has expressed himself as heartily in favor of immediate action and will present his wishes to the Common Council. The committee has prepared a map showing the district to be drained by the sewers and an estimate of the construction is given herewith.

The building of these main outlets is comparatively a simple matter and is practically the only obstacle which now stands in the way of the commercial development of the land in question, beside bringing the much needed relief to the manufacturers who are greatly hampered in there operations by the high water from time to time. The benefits which will accrue to the city and to the present undeveloped area scarcely need to be emphasized.

The engineer's estimates of the cost of the new improvements are—

### Eleventh Street Drainage System:

Cost of 11th Street Trunk including Grit Chambers, Outfalls, and all Catch Basins, Flush Tanks, Flushing Pipes within the system.....	\$ 65,673.00
Cost of all Collectors and Laterals at \$5.30 per foot.....	68,380.00
Total.....	\$134,053.00

### Fifteenth Street System:

Cost of 15th Street Trunk including Grit Chambers, Outfalls, and all Catch Basins, Flush Tanks, Flushing Pipes within the system.....	\$ 63,346.00
Cost of all Collectors and Laterals at \$5.30 per foot.....	79,507.00
Total.....	\$142,853.00

### Personal

Messrs. Campbell, Cordts, Lichtenstein and Lubash, were the Mayor's appointees to the Board of Assessment, Police Board, Board of Education and Health Board respectively.

Mr. Gustav Hauser, one of the Board's faithful members, was operated upon at the Post Graduate Hospital in New York City on Saturday, January 17th. We are glad to report the success of the operation and the gradual recovery of the patient.

Mr. Palmer Campbell who has been in Europe for the past two months will arrive on the Atlantic Transport Liner "Minnetonka" on Tuesday, January 27th.

### KNOW YOUR CITY

**Visit School No. 9 at Monroe and 2nd Streets any Friday evening and find out what the School Extension Committee is doing in your city and for your city. This is a big thing and deserves your support.**

Following closely upon the Supreme Court's action affecting the validity of the Sterilization Law in New Jersey comes the decision of the Wisconsin Court against the Eugenic Marriage Law in that State. The Constitution may give to individuals the right to transmit disease and degeneracy to succeeding generations, but an enlightened public sentiment refuses to sanction it."



# The Public Market in Hoboken

## Is it to be a Success or Failure?

During the past 50 or 60 years the American cities have given most of their attention to industrial development, to the exclusion of the problem which has to do with the production and distribution of food stuffs. The constantly increasing cost of the things we eat has, however, began to divert our attention seriously to the public market; and by the term public market, I mean the distinctly municipal market.

Many cities maintain public markets which contribute materially toward a reduction in food prices, but the strictly municipal market is found in relatively few communities throughout the United States. Europe, (as is the case in many other municipal matters,) is far ahead of us in this important question.

### The Baltimore Market

Probably the finest example of a successfully conducted municipal market in this country is found in the city of Baltimore, where conditions are nearly ideal. Our own city, while perhaps not quite as advantageously located, is, nevertheless, accessible to the many farmers in a fertile country within a radius of 25 miles and is fitted by virtue of its location for the maintenance of a municipally conducted market.

### The Latest Successful Markets

Los Angeles is the last reported city to develop a successful plan for municipal markets, six of them being opened during 1913. In the first two months nearly 3,000 people appeared in the markets, many of them women who sold bread, cake, jelly, ect. The markets were opened three days in the week and a charge of 15c. a day was made for the use of a stall to each vender, this small expense to cover the operating costs of the market including the services of a superintendent and an inspector who supervised the commodities for sale, thus preventing the disposal of inferior food stuffs.

The City of Los Angeles did not appropriate funds for the market, merely loaning a certain sum which paid for the lease of the ground

and the various salaries. The stalls and booths were not at first permanent but as the success of the scheme became assured, they were finally made so.

The effect of the opening of these markets in that city has been to attract fully 25,000 people daily on market days, all of whom carry their purchases home. This has resulted not only in a reduced cost to the consumer but has tended to increase the cultivation of small parcels of ground in suburban territory. The figures furnished by these markets verify the prediction made by the sponsors for the local market in Hoboken.

### Socialist Indifference

The attitude of the local Socialist party toward the market has been difficult to explain—these untiring champions of the working people's cause and professed advocates of municipal markets have utterly ignored the efforts which are being made to reduce the cost of living in their city, the political situation having no doubt engrossed their whole attention to the exclusion of everything else, as was the case with the other political parties. Not even the official organs of the "working class" gave the project publicity, and except for the vigorous efforts put forth by the Hudson Despatch and the New Inquirer (who were largely instrumental in starting the market) there was practically no newspaper publicity. Several Metropolitan, Jersey City, Newark and suburban papers did afford the scheme a measure of publicity during the first few weeks.

### Looking to the Future

But what of the future? Municipal markets do not develop of their own accord—we cannot merely set aside a plot of land and then expect the market to be successful as so many cities do. To achieve lasting results, there must be a suitable structure erected at once and energetic supervision exercised by an intelligent administrative authority. The present market place is merely an open space donated for the



purpose through the generosity of the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company; it offers no shelter for the farmer or the purchasing public in inclement weather. During wet spells, the ground is often completely or partially flooded and consequently unfit for use. There is merely nominal supervision exercised over the market owing to the fact that those who have been the prime movers in the project, have businesses of their own which demand attention. Only a small portion of their time can, therefore, be devoted to the work and it is absolutely essential that there be an adequate administration and supervision maintained.

#### Needs a Building

The question of shelter is the first consideration; a structure should be erected to meet the requirements; quarters in which the farmer can secure a few hours of much needed rest before the market opens and also a place in which to stall his horses—and what is most important, a stand that is protected from the elements. All of these features could be combined in a single building erected with due consideration for the sanitary conditions to be met. A nominal yearly charge of course would be made to the farmers. (Many of the farmers who were interviewed by the writer expressed their approval of such a scheme.) A competent person should also be in charge to exercise systematic supervision. It would not be necessary for this person to devote all of his time to the work, but it is essential that he be on hand at stated times.

#### Would Cost \$20,000.00

The expense to the city for the cost of a market, including land and building, would be comparatively small—\$20,000 at the very highest figure; the yearly charge to the farmers for space would not only pay for maintenance and supervision, but would return to the city in fifteen or twenty years, the principal outlay.

This is not a personal opinion of the writer, but a conclusion reached after a careful study of the subject, and a canvass of the farmers within a radius of 25 miles from Hoboken.

#### Would Stimulate Farming

Not only would such a market materially reduce the cost of living in our city, but it would tend to further stimulate the activities of the small farmers in the vicinity, for all this man needs is the surety of a permanent market in which he can dispose of his goods at a fair price to the consumer direct.

The future of the public market in Hoboken is squarely up to the administration. As a private venture the operator's profit must be considered and this militates against lower prices; in charge of volunteer workers who can only devote a portion of their time, it will meet with indifferent success—the city should, therefore, assume responsibility for the public market which has been made possible thus far only through the efforts of a group of public spirited citizens who have sincerely endeavored to bring about a reduction in the cost of food stuffs for the consumer of moderate means in Hoboken. That a few retailers look with disfavor upon the scheme, should count for nothing; the welfare of the majority of the people is the sole consideration at present.

The results thus far obtained in the market plan in Hoboken, justify the continuance of the venture upon a larger scale.

“A man is judged not so much by the company he keeps as the company he keeps out of.”

Now for a Y. M. C. A. in Hoboken.

Hoboken's Popular Shopping Emporium  
Distinguished for HONEST QUALITY  
and FAIR PRICES

**POLESIE'S**  
**Department Store**

MAX POLESIE, Proprietor

1028-1032 WASHINGTON STREET

“THE STORE RELIABLE”



## Manufacturers Find Hoboken a Desirable Locality

### Activity in Building also Promises Much for the Future

During the past year ten out of town concerns have located in Hoboken. In the Terminal Factory Building at 15th and Garden Streets, are the

BIJOUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO., manufacturers of lighting appliances for automobiles.

UNITED MANUFACTURING TRIMMING CO., manufacturers of buttons.

LUX MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturers of Tungsten Lamps.

HARVEY, DESCHERE & CO., makers of illuminated signs.

In the factory building at 1006 Clinton Street are located the

WHITE METAL CO., manufacturers of white metal tubes.

FLOCK LINING & DECORATING CO.

AMERICAN HAT CO., manufacturers of hat frames and hats.

The building at 1201 Hudson Street has been taken by the firm of

MARTINI & HENECKE, a German concern.

The PRANDA CARBONIC SYPHON CO., is now operating in the premises formerly occupied by the Automatic Hook and Eye Co., on 11th Street and Adam.

A new concrete factory building on Harrison and First Streets has just been completed and will be occupied by the AMERICAN INK CO., of New York City.

The Courtade Factory at 12th and Grand Streets, is now being rebilt for another concern. The old walls, still in perfect condition despite the fire, will be utilized for a one-story structure, planned to carry additional stories as occasion demands.

Several out of town firms are still negotiating for factories and factory space, and the outlook is promising for the coming year.

Other important buildings completed during the year were the modern flat-houses on Park Avenue, between 6th and 7th Streets, and on 12th and Hudson Streets, and the double private house on Castle Point Terrace. Three up-to-date theatres have also been erected, all of which are about ready for occupancy.

PUT UP, CLEANED  
AND REPAIRED

Leaders and Roofs Re-  
paired and Painted.  
Sheet Metal and Copper  
Work. Iron Awnings.  
Skylights, Plumbing  
and Metal Ceilings.

**WM. J. MOHN, Jr.**

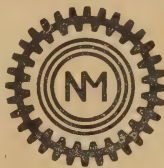
Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces and

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"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

**THE FRANK CORDTS  
FURNITURE CO.**

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Streets

Hoboken, N. J.

**"The Store That Saves You Money"**

Furniture For Your Office and Your Home



## Efficient Citizenship

Bulletin issued by the Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research in Hoboken

### Citizen Co-operation

After an election in parliamentary bodies, to show the intended co-operation it is always moved and seconded that the election be made unanimous.

### The Civil War is Over

So is election. On the same principal that a man is innocent until he has been proved guilty, city officials regularly elected should be unanimously supported, until it becomes evident that they are not working for the best interests of the taxpayers.

### Mayor Cooke

deserves the unanimous support for any and all the specific acts since his re-election

- 1.—Introduction of resolution into Library Board to discontinue printing of minutes.
- 2.—Introduction of resolution into Police Board to discontinue printing of minutes.
- 3.—Veto of appointment by the Common Council of extra clerk in department of public works without being furnished with proof that such position is necessary.
- 4.—Veto of appointment by the Common Council of extra clerk in city clerk's office without being furnished with proof that such position is necessary.
- 5.—Veto of a resolution by the Common Council ordering the borrowing of money for the payment of claims in excess of appropriation.
- 6.—Calling upon the taxpayers of Hoboken for support in his vetoes at a public meeting.
- 7.—Calling this meeting at the public high school.
- 8.—At his insistence the pay roll of the Water Board was cut down to its legal amount.

The best way in which to encourage a deserving official is to let him know that you are behind him, suggest next steps to him and then attend the mass meetings when he calls them.

### GET IT IN HOBOKEN

We carry as complete lines of Agate Ware Crockery, China, Bric-a-Brac, Window Shades, Toys, etc., as any New York store and our prices are actually lower.

**SOL. LUBASH'S**

Reliable Bazaar 112 Washington Street

### CHAS. WEBER

Manufacturer of and Dealer in **Window Shades**

Framing of Pictures a Specialty

612 Washington Street Telephone 1983 Hoboken

Telephone 345

### JOHNSTON BROTHERS

Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting  
Tin and Sheet Iron Work

106 Fourth Street Hoboken

### Smoke Hoboken Board of Trade Cigars

Manufactured by

**GUSTAV HAUSER**

HOBOKEN, N. J.

We also make the famous Phenix Brand Cigars

### OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT

*Tietje & Christ*

251-255 FIRST STREET

### FINE FURNITURE FOR THE HOME

We carry a complete line of Office Furniture and Filing Devices  
Local Agents for the Celebrated MACEY CABINETS



# Board of Trade Bulletin

## Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

FEBRUARY-MAR., 1914

No. 2

### The Social Centre Movement in Hoboken and Its Suggested Possibilities

Probably there are many people in Hoboken who believe that the aim of the Social Centre Committee is to have but a weekly entertainment and dance during the winter. To such misconception of our local project I respectfully dedicate the following article. In presenting a brief insight into the almost unlimited possibilities of this field of endeavor, I believe that I can best do so by prefacing my remarks in laudative comment of the earnest advocacy of Margaret Woodrow Wilson as exemplified in her very recent and varied activities in practical support of this work, all of which have the concurrence and support of her father whose advocacy of the Social Centre Idea has borne fruit in New Jersey as evidenced by the passing of the Hennesey Bill last March providing for the freest use of the public schools of our state. Logically worked out, the idea is based upon sound economic laws that condemn waste and extravagance.

The people will realize dividends on these enormous investments beyond human computation, by this new accountability, for the dividend's will be measured not in terms of money, but in health, morals, happiness and efficiency: in conception and execution it is a potential and effective force that stands for all that is finest and most precious in the life of the community. The school house will be the

centre of organized civic righteousness and social welfare, the non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-exclusive community clubhouse for debate, recreation and study; the arena in which the people's battles will be protested and debated and fought out.

#### Giving the School House Back to the People

For the making of good government its circle of influence will be immeasurable, for there the people can gain the leverage of a new and super-partisan kind of politics. It is the practical, tangible and common sense idea of giving the school house back to the people not only for wider uses but for deeper uses that appeal to the entire family; they will find not only a bureau of knowledge to meet the checked education of the "grown-ups" but a palace of inspiration as well, a great crucible of catholicism and democracy, the local lyceum for the discussion and

During a period of ten years Hoboken's population increased 18.5 per cent., an average annual increase of 1.85 per cent. In the same period the value of its manufactured output increased 94.7 per cent. or an average annual increase of 9.47 per cent. The increase in manufactured goods was therefore 5 times greater than the increase in population--a record surpassed by no other city in the State. These figures indicate not only a natural and wholesome growth, but promise much for our future welfare, commercial civic and social. They also contain a warning of the problems confronting us--problems which can only be solved by the intelligently directed efforts of the citizens, businessmen and municipal authorities.

dissemination of plain and necessary truths to further supplement every forward work of education. The schools can solve the Sunday night problem and every other night problem as well, by the moving pictures and kindred entertainments, by the public elocution school, the home of all public discussion and free speech, it will be a reclamation centre for the revitalization of arid lives and a clearing house for community idealism.

The little children of the tenements tripping



rythmically to the nondescript melodies of the hurdy-gurdies form an embryo social centre and present a very clear and succinct expression of their primary desire to indulge in this innocent exercise and recreation under favorable conditions and wholesome auspices, and beginning there, they are in need of it with only the street as a playground.

There are many questions of real pith and moment in our daily life which press relentlessly for answer, questions which will never remain answered until they are answered right; but topping every other consideration for the present, the one civic problem confronting us, is the one concerning those institutions of depravity and pollution, the dance halls. This is a matter difficult to discuss in language of moderation and with a conscience unvexed; their existence is discreditable to our intelligence and disgraceful to our toleration, and the fact that this civic degradation is allowed to continue with impunity, in contempt of any law and in defiance of all human ethics and yet termed a legitimate business, is a lasting reproach to the civic conscience of a community; it involves the prudence, pride and fair name of our city and challenges its moral stamina as well.

#### Exploiting the Youth of the City

These places compelled only by statute to maintain any standard of decency, are conducted for the eminently practical purpose of making money, and if they do prey upon and exploit the ignorance and credulity of our young people in quest of innocent pleasure are they not paying well for it? They are, very well indeed, and while they are making merchandise out of unsophistication and virtue, we can but wonder if the tarnishing of womanhood is of less consequence than the counterfeiting of the coin; or are the culprits less guilty for that crime than if they pillaged the mails? These are pertinent questions, but we have a right to ask them and be answered. This is a home situation, real, present and appalling in its hideous truth and infamy, and were the average citizen to get an inner glimpse of conditions we all admit are disgraceful, the desire to sever the foul connection between vice and authority

would find readier expression, for no blacker corruption or bolder treason is known than the bartering of illicit privilege for tangible and material profit.

Now have the young people of this city no rights that vested authority is compelled to respect? Life for the spirit begins when the bodily wants of food, clothes and shelter are supplied. A normal life requires amusement and recreation. In the evening the young people pour out of shops and factories. They are the men and women of the future, in the making, and character is yet in an impressionable and mouldable state. Excellent material to work upon but meager facilities for the task. An inordinate love of pleasure or rather love of freedom from narrow confines concomitant with a lack of moral or worldly sense finds them easy victims to spurious allurements and seductive influences and they are eventually enticed to dance. Now let us begin here and see what happens: perhaps for the first time their inner monitor will warn them that the laughter is too loud and the talk too coarse (and during the lengthy periods between dances) the drinking too frequent, but chance friends are ever ready to stifle any lingering misgivings and they are soon whirled away in a dance, or taught to indulge in dances of the description which display the greatest athletics or abandon; the embrace clutch allowing the fullest sway for the development of every unhealthy passion. These dances of negroid origin cannot be modified for they are conceived in rottenness and meant for it, and under the circumstances they who indulge are left defenceless with an abnormal appetite for excitement aroused and their sense of morality blunted.

#### Public Not Aroused to the Evils Which Exist

Now who is to worry if fathers groan and mothers weep while their offspring unconsciously drift to these places where honor is a thing to be flung aside for the passing pleasures of the hour, where everything tends to promote liquor inflamed senses to ignite kindred passions which consume the morals and health? How few go through the furnace of experience unscathed? I do not mean that the inmates of these places commit any specific overact that the law could take note of outside of their general disrepute, but it is the commonplace itself, in these long established, seemingly immune hotbeds of vice, and the public is prone to forget their nauseous character, or else they have reached a stage of such tolerance of a matter of-fact evil, that they have lost their power to thrill with horror or indignation when facts



are brought to their notice. The wronged girl's story is unchronicled in the news of the day and what is chronicled misleads by what it fails to tell. The close relation between dance halls and liquor and the closer relation between liquor and sin is axiomatic, but the same discovery that connects cause and effect will also light up the relation between effort and result to the end that we will eventually move against this particular viciousness and divorce the sale of liquor from every dance hall. Every vicious social condition is a man made one and not of the fashioning of the victims and flourished only for lack of decent competition.

Now what is the nature of the work and value of the Social Centre Committee? The movement has grown since its inception in Hoboken and we now have a firmly established institution for every forward force of good to enlarge upon. Their plain duty is to deal with these problems as they find them and in terms of the deepest human feeling. Their work is of infinite gravity, and calls for the soberest good sense. They do not try to attain the unattainable or unachievable, but equipped with conviction, courage and common sense and qualified by an uncompromising fidelity and singleness of purpose they have addressed themselves to the task of ameliorating the conditions that threaten the entire social fabric, by providing attractive and practical means where the normal desires for wholesome recreation and cleanly amusement may be met and satisfied, unrestrained by any unnecessary formality or decorum, and although they have not yet the fullest equipment for effective work, still the day is great with promise and there is a broader outlook, a bigger hope and a firmer faith than ever before; yet the system can never be a perfect one, until a young man or a young woman going for an evening's enjoyment can have a perfectly free choice in the matter of going to indecent and dangerous surroundings or to the wholesome entertainments provided by the city and the laws of the State.

#### One Meeting Each Week Inadequate

At present we entertain our guests one night a week during the winter, and the following six nights they are left to take care of themselves. The human spirit refuses to be crushed or stifled for a week and seeks its vent, and dance halls and cabarets reap their biggest harvest on Saturday nights unhampered by any better competition. There is a natural hunger for congenial companionship, and the normal and necessary attraction of sex cannot be ignored. That is the inexorable edict of nature. Far better have the sexes seek each other in

normal companionship under wholesome auspices than to have their desires for pleasure commercialized and exploited. Healthy moral contagion puts worse thoughts away. Every dance hall is a social centre in itself regardless of its pernicious character, as every saloon is a poor man's club, and six nights of the week they have no choice. These are the arguments that are the justification of this arrangement. We should cater to the social instinct by competing with the dance halls on their biggest nights and gradually watch the drinking places find their profits diminishing and their attendance falling off. Then parents can insist that their children go to a dance where the tang of the midway never pervades and the conventions are never transgressed and where a hearty interest is manifested in their welfare.

#### Must Compete with Dance Halls

Ninety-five per cent. of the working girls and young men everywhere, go to dance halls. Now we cannot take this pleasure away, perverted though it may be, without providing a fair substitute. Measured in definite, describable results the Social Centre Committee has begun the task of recoinning the pedagogic disuse of the school into human values and has won golden opinions for the manner in which it is performing an affirmative, constructive and thoroughly consistent duty and a continuation of their work in scope and volume has risen to the top waves of actual demand. They evince an unmistakable desire to be more thorough and elevate the movement to more practical methods.

The dance halls, low theatres and other obscenity purveying places are crowded to capacity with youthful co-eds gaining their different degrees of pernicious experience; they are lured there by every device of glittering lights, music and seclusion, the low moral tone serving to break down the barriers of reserve erected by social custom.

These places are patronized by those who attempt to get decent enjoyment. Then consider the spacious schools used one out of every five hours during the entire year with no diminution of expense while idle—then think of our penal institutions which house so much sin and sorrow; and then reflect that our school buildings whose use would render much of this unnecessary, fairly cry out for intelligent exploitation, then ponder on the relation of these anomalous conditions representing so much bitter social injustice, the answer to which can best be made in the eloquent and unmistakable language of the Social Centre Movement.

GEORGE C. BARSO



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At the January meeting of the Trustees twenty-seven names were removed from the membership roll. These members were in arrears for dues for various periods, some as far back as five years. While the Trustees realized that they had a just claim upon these delinquents for the amounts due the Board, and that the money could be collected by legal methods, such as have been successfully employed only recently by the Chamber of Commerce of New York; they decided that it would be far wiser to drop the delinquent members altogether and have the matter over with.

We derive this consolation in these days of snow and ice covered streets and congested traffic—that walking conduces to longevity.

General Hine of the Public Service Corporation, stated to Mayor Cooke that the Trolley Company was willing to pay for the removal of a certain amount of snow on the streets upon which the company's cars were operated, but carts and wagons for hauling it were not available. The condition of our main thoroughfares during heavy snowfalls is a source of great annoyance to the citizens. For years the custom of the Street Car Company has been to sweep the snow from the tracks and consider the matter closed. The house holder is ordered to keep his sidewalk and gutter clear, which he does by shoveling the snow into the street, this and the snow swept from the Trolley Company's property, makes the street practically impassible on either side of the car tracks, as a result vehicular traffic nat-

urally takes to the tracks. In the endeavor to turn out to make way for a passing car, loaded vehicles are invariably stuck in the heavy snow and a blockade of the entire street car system generally ensues. It is essential that our main streets be kept as clear as possible in order to facilitate the free movement of all traffic, and if the Public Service Company has any disposition to do its share in the removal of snow, the city should consider the matter without delay.

Why is it not possible to have the snow removed on flat cars during the midnight hours?

According to the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey. Hoboken holds first place among the cities of the State in the development of its industries.

According to the records our population increased as follows:

1900.....	59,364
1905.....	65,468
1910.....	70,364

The value of our manufactured goods was:

In 1900.....	\$10,483,079
" 1905.....	14,077,305
" 1910.....	20,413,015

For the ten years between 1900 and 1910, the increase in population was 18.5%, or an annual average increase in population of 1.85%. During the same period the value of our manufactured goods increased 94.7%, which is an average annual increase of 9.47%. The increase in manufactured goods was, therefore, 5 times greater than the increase in population. This is a record not equalled by any other city in the State.

## Palmer Campbell Replies to Criticism

The letter which we publish below in full will no doubt interest our members, in view of the public statements which have been made reflecting upon Mr. Campbell's citizenship. The letter also contains the writer's declination of the appointment as Commissioner of Assessments made by Mayor Cooke on January last, and also a timely comment upon the proposed new sewers. Mr. Campbell's letter is as follows:

"My Dear Mayor—Just as I stepped aboard the steamer at Southampton to return home, my mail was handed to me, in which I found a copy of the Hudson Observer containing the news that you had honored me by nominating me as a member of the Board of Assessment Commissioners, which nomination was confirmed by the majority of the Council. I wish to thank you and the members of the Council who honored me with their votes for the nomination and confirmation.

"I regret exceedingly that I am unable to accept the position.

"While my health is practically restored, and I am able to do good, hard work, my physician advises me that I must respect my health and not undertake to do as much as I did formerly. I, therefore, cannot undertake any new work. It is proper, I think, at this time, to correct false impressions which may have been made through the statements made by Councilman Schmulling at the time he chose to oppose my confirmation. I pass over his rather foolish and puerile remarks about my unknown whereabouts. I do not think that the public questions my right to travel and be on 'the snow capped peak of the Matterhorn or the shores of Lake Como, or driving golf balls on the links in Scotland.' I, however, was neither in Switzerland or Italy, nor did I play golf in Scotland.

"My chief desire is that the citizens of Hoboken should not believe that I neglected my duty to vote. I did vote at both primary and regular election, and my right to vote has never successfully been questioned. I have voted conscientiously at every election since I was 21 years of age, in Hoboken, and nowhere else. Mr. Schmulling, therefore, did not state the truth when he said I did not vote at the last election.

"I make this explanation because Mr. Schmulling's attack on me was intended to attack your good judgment, and I think his false statements should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

"As to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's interest in the new sewer system, I would say that if it was not a fact that what is for the benefit of the whole of Hoboken is for the benefit of that com-

pany, it should, if acting from a narrow, selfish motive, oppose any attempt to build this system because the greater proportion of its property does not need the new system, and yet a large portion of the cost of the system which will directly benefit other properties will be paid by the city at large, and the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, being the owner of practically one-fifth of the taxable property in Hoboken, will be obliged to pay a very large part in excess of the direct benefit to it.

"If a formal resignation is in order let me know and I will forward it to you."

## Loose Legislation

Assembly Bill 262 introduced into that branch of the Legislature, on February 2, 1914, and by it referred to the Committee on Judiciary, should meet with the unqualified disapproval of every merchant. We quote the bill herewith:

"An Act regulating the method of installment payments on conditional sales or on bailments with right to purchase, regulating the issuing of writs of replevin therefore and prohibiting a waiver of the provisions of this act. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey: Whenever hereafter any goods or chattels shall be sold conditionally or shall be leased with an option in the vendee, lessee or bailee of securing title to such goods or chattles by payments thereon in installments, all such payments made on such sale or lease or bailment shall be applied to the payment of such goods or chattels in the chronological order of their purchase or lease, and no writ of replevin shall issue for any goods sold or leased other than those not covered by such payments. Any contract or agreement hereafter made containing a waiver of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be unlawful and void."

This bill, as drawn, is a menace to honest business methods; in its present shape it gives every opportunity to those who seek to evade the payment of their just debts, and we surely have now enough laws which protect the man with dishonest inclinations. At present justice in our courts is an expensive matter, any suit of replevin costing from \$20 to \$25, and this represents a loss to the merchant; he must also figure on wear and tear, cost of doing business and cartage. All goods returned to him are sold to second-hand dealers who pay from 10 to 30c, on the dollar for such articles. Is it just then that a merchant should give the free use of his wares, at least that part of them which have not been paid for, and then shoulder a loss that is in no sense his?

Every merchant must give a bond for double the value of furniture for the protection of the defendant, and no merchant ever uses extreme measures unless he has employed every other means at his command to



get his money, for the reason of the loss entailed in such suits.

Let us have laws that protect the honest merchant. Nine-tenths of the business of the country is done on a credit basis. It has made this country grow as it has made no other. Let us have laws that protect credit. Laws that will keep everybody honest, merchant and layman as well and not have laws that will drive the legitimate merchant out of business on account of losses that he cannot shoulder.

### Still They Come

A large concrete factory building is to be erected on the vacant block north of 15th Street between Park Avenue and Willow; for the Elevator Supply and Repair Co., of Chicago. The structure will be of reinforced concrete and will cost about \$125,000. The main wing will have four stories and the other portion two. Particular stress has been laid upon decorative effects in both building and grounds, and the health, comfort and safety of the employees is also an important consideration in the architect's plans. When this modern plant begins operation, it is expected that over 200 hands, skilled and unskilled will be employed.

The New Process Cork Co, a New York concern has taken a portion of the Factory Terminal Building, at 15th and Garden Streets,

### More About Sewers

#### The Committee Still After Signatures

The Special Sewer Committee is energetically canvassing the tax-payers and manufacturers in the district affected by the proposed 11th and 15th Street main outlet sewers. Every one visited (with a single exception) has willingly signed the petition which is to be presented to the Common Council asking for immediate relief. No one who has talked to the people in the affected parts of the city will even doubt that sewers are needed and needed badly. The unanimous opinion prevails that something must be done toward a speedy amelioration of conditions. It now remains

for the Common Council to settle the question. The Committee will hold another meeting when the requisite amount of signatures have been secured, and will probably appear before the Council in a body.

### A Novel Window Display

The Fe nery, at 914 Washington Street, presents an unusually novel and appropriate window display. A cherry tree loaded with luscious fruit, which no doubt would tempt many of the small boys of the city to emulate the Father of His Country, but for the intervening plate glass, is arranged artistically in the show window. At the foot of it lays the axe, bright and sharp, which according to tradition cost the sire of our First President one of his choicest cherry trees,

### More Loot

The bill now before Congress providing pensions for widows and minor children of Spanish War Veterans, is another evidence of the Government's ill-considered and lavish generosity. This measure provides \$12 per month for widows of all officers and men who served 90<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> or more days, and who are left without other means than their daily support. Two dollars per month is also provided for minor children.

The pension seeker need not prove that death resulted from service in either army or navy, but she must prove that she married before the act becomes effective.

Coming so soon after the scandalous wholesale pensioning of Civil War Veterans, by which scheme the really deserving Veteran or his dependent receives a mere pittance disproportionate to his needs, and the undeserving is in receipt of a largess which he has not the slightest moral claim to, one wonders why the postal employees have not yet, despite years of effort, succeeded in securing pensions for those of their number who have spent the best days of their lives in the services.

At a recent murder trial a juror is said to have remarked, "We pitched the testimony of the alienists right out of the window." If other juries did the same, there would be fewer legal farces, and an increasing number of conviction-at a reduced cost to the State.

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# Board of Trade Bulletin

Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

MARCH, 1914

No. 3

## Hoboken Should Wake Up!

"A city is not different from the individual."

"The individual cannot obtain business unless he goes after it."

"That is the modern way of doing business, and a man has got to realize it or not do any business."

"I want to make it as forcible as possible that Hoboken has got to wake up."

"The people of the city must change the dormant spirit for one of activity."

"Hoboken needs up-to-date apartment houses and an apartment hotel of the very latest, modern type."

"The city is very unfortunate in not having such buildings, and it is for lack of such buildings that many of our old residents have left the city, and taken apartments in New York."

"Something should be done to help the city officials keep the streets cleaner"

"We should have trunk sewers to reclaim the land lying west of Clinton street and north of Eighth, so that manufacturers could be induced to bring their plants here."

"Hoboken has many natural advantages—Its fine water front and railroad terminals particularly, being almost unequalled."

"It seems to me that Hoboken simply needs someone to make known its natural advantages."

"The city needs to have at least one street that is finely lighted and that will make an impression for good on the stranger."

We need trunk sewers to be built at once, and I have no hesitation in predicting that if one or more of the sewers we need should be built, that the revenues from the taxes on the improvement would be sufficient in seven years to more than pay the bonded indebtedness required build them."

"To my mind all of the things that are needed in the city for its betterment and development, can be accomplished and I believe the Board of Trade is the organization to do the work."

CHARLES FALL, in *The New Inquirer*



# General Summary of Conditions in Hoboken

From the Investigations made by the National Board of  
Fire Underwriters, November and December, 1913

Population about 74,000. Important shipping and transportation center. Surface mainly level, with a moderate grades. Streets generally paved; mainly in fair condition. High winds frequent; winter weather severe for short periods. Average loss per fire moderate; number of fires and loss per capita both low.

## Fire Fighting Facilities

Water Supply.—Supply works owned by private company, distribution system by city. No superintendent of city department; records lacking. Supply from adequate source; pumped to distributing reservoirs; pumping capacity adequate; stations not fireproof; equipment in good condition. Force mains, considering reservoirs and booster station, adequate, but capacity will soon be reached. Reservoirs of good size and at fair elevations. Consumption moderate. Pressures only fair. Arterial system well arranged and of adequate capacity, but lack of connections between large and small mains greatly weaken the distribution system. Valves are in good condition but widely spaced. Hydrants are in good condition and well spaced; a large proportion are too small, but these are being replaced. Valuable improvements have been made since the report of 1904.

Fire department.—Full paid; under supervision of board of commissioners and commanded by experienced officers. No civil service regulations. Department efficient, but companies slightly undermanned and strength poorly maintained. Financial support fairly liberal. Engines in good condition but some of small capacity. Fire methods good. Minor equipment fairly complete. Hose regularly tested; supply adequate; no 3-inch hose. Fire stations in fair condition; one badly crowded. Few drills. Response to alarms satisfactory. Records complete.

Fire Alarm System.—Automatic system; a part of the fire department. Headquarters apparatus in a non-fireproof building with serious exposures; equipment in fair condition. Boxes in fair condition, but many have brush-break contacts. Boxes inconspicuous; not indicated by red lights; distribution good, except

in northwestern section. No separate alarm circuits. Circuits overloaded; all overhead and in fair to poor condition; circuits not interlaced; no wiring underground and poles carrying high tension circuits used. Tests infrequent. No records or maps.

Fire Department Auxiliaries.—Fire and police departments investigate causes of suspicious fires; several recent arrests but no convictions. Police co-operate well with fire department. Telephone system well maintained and much used for sending fire alarms. Most waterfront property provided with private protection; some systems dependent on city water pressure, which is too low. Powerful outside aid quickly available.

Summary.—Water supply works ample; reliability seriously affected by non-fireproof pumping station; adequate quantities only available on large mains because of faults in distribution system. Fire department efficient, but slightly undermanned; engine capacity too small. Fire alarm system contains many serious defects liable to render the service unreliable.

## Structural Conditions and Hazards

Building Department.—State laws governing factories and tenement houses good; municipal building code mainly modern, but deficient in some important respects. Fire limits of insufficient extent. Shingle roofs prohibited. Enforcement of State laws good, but of the municipal code rather poor. Structural conditions generally weak.

Explosives and Inflammables.—Some good regulations, but laws as a whole inadequate. Enforcement divided and supervision poor. Only inspections made are for oil storage places previous to the issuance of permits. Local conditions poor to hazardous.

Electricity.—No municipal supervision. Lighting company inspects new inside wiring and much of the new work is well supervised by the underwriters; old work in poor to hazardous conditions. All wires overhead, except main cables of telephone company; underground duct installed in district of small area for light and power wires. Little known of electrolytic action.

Conflagration Hazard.—In the mercantile and tenement districts construction is mainly weak, the districts congested, many adjoining blocks wholly of frame construction, streets only of moderate width with no effective fire stops; high winds are frequent, there is practically no private fire protection, overhead wire obstructions are bad, common hazards are poorly guarded and an adequate supply is not available in many parts of the city; although much outside aid is available and the fire department is efficient and fairly well equipped, it is somewhat undermanned and is deficient in engine capacity; fires beyond control are probable, and could easily develop into a general conflagration if starting in the frame mercantile and tenement district. In the manufacturing plants and the wharf district only individual or group fires are probable, but might be of considerable extent.

# Municipal Bonds Over the Counter

## A Factor in the Development of Municipal Pride and Prosperity

What with the unremitting struggle for a livelihood, the day is yet far distant when a man will be able to take more than a passing interest in a proposition that brings him no financial return. For proof of this it is only necessary for to ask yourself which would interest you most—a beautiful house on a splendid thoroughfare which aroused your intellectual admiration or a less imposing structure on which you hold a mortgage?

Following out this line of argument—which is by no means original with ourselves—would you not take a more active interest in your own city if you had your money in it? Not that you have no civic pride now, but it is ten to one that unless you are a professional politician you are using up so much of your time supporting your family, that you have little inclination to study how your town is being managed. If you had a mortgage on it, or in other words, if you owned some of your city bonds, the story would be different.

The proposition of selling city bonds over the counter to citizens instead of knocking down the entire issue to some broker ought to recommend itself on this score. It has other and financial advantages one of which is that it involves no payment of commissions to a broker.

This method of selling bonds has a staunch advocate in City Treasurer James Smith who would like to see the plan tried out in Hoboken and there is no man better fitted by position or experience to say what would be good in a financial way for this particular city. He cites the ease of France to show that the sale of city bonds direct to citizens is by no means incompatible with municipal prosperity.

Having gathered statistics from other towns where this system now prevails, the Citizens Federation of Hudson County recently made a proposition that the bonds of the cities of Hudson County be sold in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations direct to citizens after advertisement of their sales. There should be no lack of buyers judging by the readiness of brokers to snatch up bond is-

ues at favorable figures. Surely a city bond is as good an investment and far safer than some mortgage propositions. The investor if he desires to do so, can help dictate the management of his city whereas the mortgagor cannot tell the mortgagee how to run his property until it is foreclosed. Besides the dictation of city management would be more accessible to the citizen under those conditions than it is at present, when a man's active participation in the affairs of municipal government depends entirely upon the degree of his civic pride or his hope of getting office. There would be enough men actively interested in their city to demand a voice in its government through adequate representation.

According to the data gathered by the Citizens Federation, one city adopted this method of selling bonds over the counter after its bonds had been offered for sale under the old method and had been withdrawn because of the low bids submitted.

Another city reported that by selling its bonds directly to citizens it has saved the commissions which would have had to be paid to the bond houses by either the city or the bond purchasers.

After a careful consideration of the question, the Civic Federation in its report comes to the conclusion that an opportunity should be offered persons of moderate means to invest in the securities of counties and cities. Many people who are unfamiliar with the method of purchasing a bond through a bond house, the report contends, would go to the city hall, a local bank, a department store or any other place designated in the local newspapers as a selling place of bonds of small denominations.

Many cities including St. Paul, Baltimore and Philadelphia have tried the scheme with success. Baltimore sold a \$5,500,000 issue over the counter and Philadelphia floated its last loan of \$2,200,000 by selling the bonds to citizens "Over the City Treasurer's counter."

The Federations report sums up the situation in this way:

"With the co-operation of the banks, newspapers, business houses, and civic bodies it is possible to distribute the bonds to citizens and thus to aid in building up a civic spirit, which is the chief asset of a community."—ED.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

MARCH, 1914

No. 3

Published monthly by the Hoboken Board of Trade, Hoboken, N. J., U. S. A.  
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## OFFICERS

President, J. W. RUFUS BESSON  
1st V. P., W. L. E. KEUFFEL  
2nd V. P., J. HENRY TIMKEN  
Treas., HENRY C. STENECK  
Sec'y, Robert Rieser

## TRUSTEES

C. H. C. Jagels	Harry Ferguson	Rudolph Schroeder
Frederick Schmalz	Frank Cordts	Edward W. Martin
C. Alfred Burhorn	Robert T. Greear	C. P. Tietje

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

The citizens have reason to be thankful that no disastrous fires occurred in the city during the severe snow storms of February. Except for the temporary inconveniences occasioned by broken telephone and electric wires, and congested streets, our city suffered no great damage through fire or storm. The Fire and Police Departments were not caught napping and performed effective service, working energetically both day and night to cope with unusual and trying weather conditions. There has been some dissatisfaction expressed as to the method of snow removal, and the Public Service Company's indifference on this score contributed in no small degree to the public dissatisfaction. No concerted attempt was made to clear a sufficient space on the main avenues of traffic, until a number of days after the storm. Everyone recognizes, of course, that conditions were unusual, but the congestion and inconvenience would not have continued had the Trolley Company made a sincere and immediate effort to remove even a portion of the snow from the streets on which it owns valuable franchise rights.

The suggestion made by Councilman Schmulling that the city nurse and the milk inspector be under the sole jurisdiction of the Health Board and not under the Common Council, is an excellent one—the Health Board should name, supervise and control its own appointees without interference.

The public hearing granted to the promoters of a three-cent 'bus line, held in the Council

Chamber on March 10th, attracted possibly fifty people; among that number, it is safe to say, that there was hardly more than two local merchants and very few working people, notwithstanding the publicity given by the local newspapers. We recall another public hearing held recently relative to three-cent fares on trolley lines within the City limits; this meeting attracted a "Corporal's Guard." If a three-cent fare ever becomes a reality in Hoboken it will only be by the grace of Providence or through the united efforts of the Common Council, the Board of Trade and the newspapers. The public seems to want a three-cent fare but want it served to them on a silver platter with trading stamps on the side.

Action upon a communication from the local letter carriers requesting the Board's endorsement of a proposed increase in salaries for carriers, was deferred by this organization, owing to the fact that the Hamil Bill which embodies this increase, provides for a general increase for all employees who come under the classified Civil Service. While our Board heartily favors adequate compensation for postal employees and especially those connected with our local office, the provisions of the Hamil Bill were deemed to sweeping too receive our unqualified approval, and the matter was laid upon the table.

**REMEMBER** the Tenth Annual Banquet on March 26th, in Meyer's Hotel. Good speakers, good music, good eating, good time!

# Health Department Holds Public Meeting

Officials, Citizens and Milk Dealers participate in an interesting discussion upon Health Measures

When the President of the Board of Health called the meeting at the Mayor's Office on March 5th, 1914, to consider the recommendations for the improvement of the Health Department, he made municipal history in Hoboken. The salient points about this meeting were:

It was held in the Mayor's office,  
46 men and 4 women were present,  
All were invited to speak,  
15 men and 1 woman gave their views,  
No one was limited as to the amount  
of time consumed in speaking.

Among those present were:

The Mayor,  
Four members of the Board of Health,  
The Health Warden,  
Four members of the Tax Board,  
The Clerk of the Board of Health,  
The Milk Inspector,  
The Assistant Health Inspector,  
The Attorney for the Board of Health,  
The Secretary of the Board of Trade,  
Four representatives from the Woman's Club,  
Four prominent Milk dealers,  
Several successful doctors,  
A representative from the Robert L. Stevens Fund and other citizens.

The Woman's Club read resolutions to the effect that since there had been no report made of the milk inspections during the Summer months, and that there was no inspection made during eight months of the year, there be a report issued of this work of last Summer, and that hereafter the work be done during the entire year under the supervision of the Health Department and not under the Common Council as heretofore.

The Stevens Fund made the following recommendations:

1. That the bookkeeping and accounting of the Health Department be done in the office of the Comptroller;
2. That the Dog Catcher, Dog Census Enumer-

ator and Pound Keeper be transferred for the purpose of supervision, to the Police Department;

3. That all fees collected be applied to the general health fund instead of going to the Health Department;
4. The increase of the salary of the Clerk and the extension of his duties to include those of Assistant Health Warden;
5. The transfer of the work of vital statistics to the office of the City Clerk as required by law; or,
6. The amendment of the law;
7. That a system of health bulletins and publicity be carried on;
8. That the office of attorney be abolished and the duties transferred to the Corporation Attorney;
9. That the office of Health Officer be abolished;
10. That the office of Assistant Health Officer be abolished;
11. That a Milk and Food Inspector be appointed at a salary not less than \$1200 nor more than \$1800;
12. That the salary of the Plumbing Inspector be increased from \$900 to not less than \$1200 nor more than \$1800; that he be required to give full time and his duties extended to include those of a Sanitary Inspector;
13. That the Health Warden be required to give two hours a day to his work, and be in charge of all the functions of the department responsible to the Board;
14. That hereafter the Health Warden appoint and remove all other officers of the department;
15. That officers shall be appointed;
16. That a nurse shall be employed at a salary of \$900 per year;
17. That arrangements be made to have a competent Chemist and Bacteriologist test all samples brought to him by the inspector or nurse.

The discussion brought out the fact that while much of the milk was good when it came to Hoboken, it was a matter for the Health Board to see that it was just as good when sold;

That the shortcomings of the Health Department were largely due to the lack of funds;  
That the Tax Board will co-operate with



the Health Board to bring about improvements; The Tax Board has no right to give one cent to the Board of Health as long as the Health Board permits the employees to keep the fees, or as long as the Health Board persists in employing an attorney;

The Board of Health cannot prove that it has tried honestly to expend its small budget to the best interests of the health of the citizens

of Hoboken until it stops these two leakages.

A number of local milk dealers in a letter to the Health Authorities indicated their willingness to co-operate in improving and safe guarding the city's milk supply: these dealers expressed themselves in favor of milk inspection.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade also offered to devote a portion of his time to the work of the Health Department.

## Hoboken has no Legislative Program

Until a bill is introduced into the common council

Some interested city officials do not	} Know of it
Some councilmen do not	
Few taxpayers	

Interested taxpayers have no opportunity to inspect the justice of claims against the city until such claims are ordered paid

### The Public Does Not Know

- When a certain claim is to be presented
- What claims are to be presented
- What are the items of claims
- What are the unit prices of claims
- When claims are to be reported back from committee
- When claims are to be ordered paid.

### The Minutes Merely Show

- The party presenting the claim
- The general class of service rendered on goods furnished
- A great many et ceteras.

### Every Councilman and Every Taxpayer Should Know:

- 1—When any bill is to be considered
- 2—When any claim is to be considered
- 3—What is the exact nature of the service rendered or goods delivered
- 4—The items and unit prices of all claims before introduction into the council so that all interested may be on hand

### Therefore The Stevens Fund Recommends:

That the City Clerk be required to post in his office, so that taxpayers may inspect, at least one day in advance of the meeting, a legislative program showing:

- 1—The context of every bill to be read
- 2—The context of every bill to be reported from committee
- 3—A copy of every claim to be introduced
- 4—Other business pending in committee

### Such a Plan Would Insure

Citizen interest and taxpayers' co-operation

From the Weekly Bulletin issued by the Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research in Hoboken

## Let Us Have The Sewers Now!

The demand for sewers in the 5th ward becomes more insistent every day—most of the property owners in the affected districts realize that there can be no further development without the construction of the main outlet sewers. A number of factories are also operating under serious handicaps and the city authorities must speedily give their attention to the situation.

The Board's Special Sewer Committee has been busy circulating a petition among the property holders and employers, requesting the immediate construction of the main outlets on 11th and 15th Streets; this petition will be presented to the Common Council some time during the month.

At this time the town of West Hoboken is also wrestling with a sewerage problem, and the feasibility of connecting with the proposed new sewers in our city has been discussed by the authorities there. As the only logical sewer outlet for the neighboring municipality, is through the Hoboken Sewers, into the Hudson; it is possible that West Hoboken will consider a proposition to connect with the Hoboken sewers; a plan which would result profitably and satisfactorily to both communities beside contributing materially to a reduction in original cost of our proposed main outlets; this at the same time would be a material saving to West Hoboken.

NOW is an opportune time for the two municipalities to get together on the question of sewerage.

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### Censorship of Moving Pictures

Mayor Cooke has recommended to the Common Council a censorship of moving picture films. In his message the Mayor said: "I would recommend to your body a supervision over the films presented at different moving picture houses in our city. It might be desirable to designate some person or committee to pass on all pictures before presentation, but in my opinion a good plan would be to notify the proprietors of the picture houses to come before your body and have you inform them that objectionable pictures will not be tolerated and that your body will revoke the license of any one them offending in this respect, and it would serve as an object lesson to them to refuse to renew licenses of some of the proprietors who seem to particularly offend in this manner."

A committee composed of members of the Common Council and citizens could do much toward ridding the City of offensive and harmful moving picture shows.

### More Legislative Junk

On March 9th Governor Fielder vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature prescribing a High School education for chiropodists. In his veto the Governor said:

"The purpose of the bill is to raise the preliminary educational requirements to a public high school education, which is the same educational standard required of an applicant for license to practise medicine and surgery, and it is, in my judgment, unnecessarily high for the practice of chiropody. I am informed that there are persons with a common school education only, desiring to practise chiropody, who relying on the present law, are now taking courses in schools of chiropody, whose time spent upon their studies would be wasted, should this bill become effective."

We may next expect that dog catchers will be compelled to exhibit college degrees in order to qualify for their duties!

Civic pride means civic progress.



## Now is the time to Swat The Fly!

Anticipate the dangers of the Common House Fly by destroying the survivors of last year's crop

Flies Cost the United States \$350,000,000 Annually

Kill the flies now before the weather becomes warm and the "hold overs" begin to propagate.

### One Fly Now Means Many Billions Later On

The extermination of the Winter Fly is the duty of the housewife and of every one. Don't let one escape. Catch and kill them all before spring, for the winter fly is the parent of summer's destructive swarms.

The time to destroy the fly is before it has a chance to lay its eggs. Now is the time.

Capture every one of the filthy little pests you can find.

A single fly is capable of depositing 150 eggs at one time, and of producing five or six batches during its short life.

The progeny of a single pair of flies, assuming that they all live, if pressed together at the end of the summer, would occupy a space of over fourteen million cubic feet.

This would be equivalent to a building as large as the Woolworth Building. These figures show the incalculable possibilities of a single fly and how vital it is to destroy the winter flies.

Don't think because the flies do not annoy you now that they should not be "swatted"; now is when "swatting" is most effective.

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"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

THE **FRANK CORDTS**  
FURNITURE CO.

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Streets

Hoboken, N. J.

"The Store That Saves You Money"

Furniture For Your Office and Your Home

# Board of Trade Bulletin

Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

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VOL. IV

APRIL, 1914

No. 4

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## A Word to the Members

Having had the honor thrust upon him the President has felt it his duty to heed the call, though with more or less misgivings as to his ability to fill the office with credit. It is up to him to do his part but it is also up to the rank and file to stand back of him.

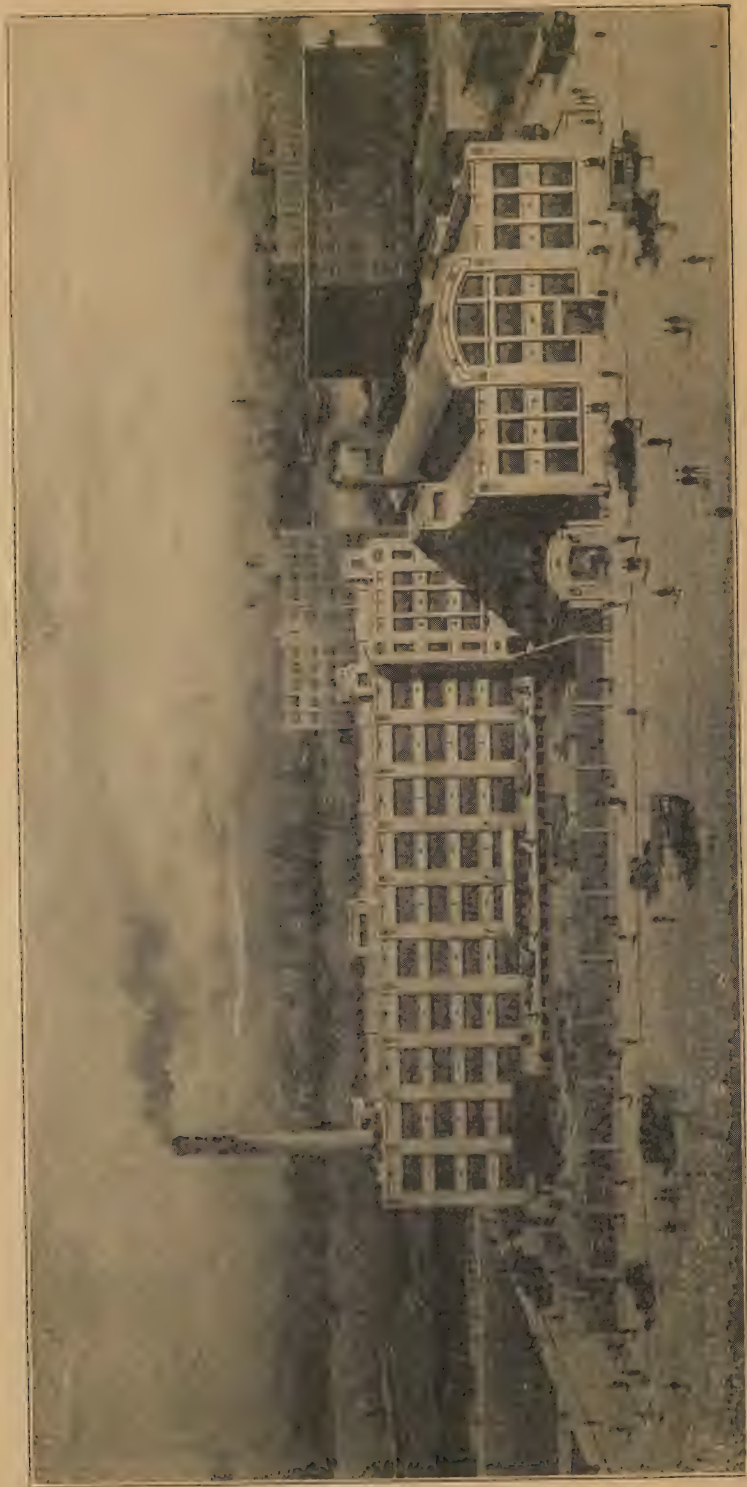
¶The Board of Trade has a work to do and there are enough men of the right spirit to help the work along.

¶Let us not attempt too much at once, but concentrate on one or two matters until the desired result is accomplished. First in our minds at this time should be the question of improved and adequate sewerage. Let us find out what the delay is, if any, and tell those who are responsible for the delay what we favor! When the public hearing takes place let us be in evidence and be heard. The Trustees will be asked to consider the matter as well as a general plan for the ensuing year and their conclusions will be announced.

¶It is hoped that every member will be moved to take a renewed interest in the aims and objects of the Board by regular attendance at the stated meetings and by co-operation in all ways that may be from time to time suggested by the Trustees and Officers.

C. ALFRED BURHORN





### HOBOKEN'S LATEST MODERN FACTORY BUILDING

To be erected on the plot between Hudson Boulevard, Willow Avenue, 14th and 15th Streets  
for the Elevator Supply and Repair Company

## 200,000 Visitors Coming Our Way

Large numbers of Merchants, Manufacturers and Tourists will arrive during 1915 bound for the Panama Exposition

Hoboken Man active in preparing for German Visitors

Dr. Robert Roessler of this city, eastern representative of the German-American Auxiliary to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is arranging with the National Tours Association fares and trip for members of the auxiliary and their friends who may desire to visit the exposition. The doctor has been active in the work of increasing the membership of the organization in his territory, which embraces that part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and has accomplished much in this line, as well as in others. He has found a ready response in New Jersey.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 foreigners will be brought to America to visit the San Francisco Exposition by the German-American Auxiliary which Dr. Roessler represents.

There are more than four million German-Americans in the United States, and the Auxiliary is planning to erect at the San Francisco Exposition a Palace of German-American History and Culture, to cost \$500,000, and to be given to the city of San Francisco as a permanent memorial after the close of the exposition next year.

The Auxiliary is also arranging for a German-American day in October 1915, to commemorate the settlement of the first Germans in this country, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in October, two hundred and eighty years ago.

The co-operation of all German-Americans in the United States is desired.

Among the honorary members of the German-American Auxiliary to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco are the following Hobokenites—Hon. James F. Miturn and Dr. T. B. Stillman.

If we act promptly many of these visitors

can be routed this way to our material advantage. Now is time to get busy!

## AN INVITATION

The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, Hoboken, have invited the members of The Board of Trade to be present at the dedication of a Rood Screen, erected by Mrs. Horwood in memory of her late husband Edward Henry Horwood.

The dedication service will be held in the Church, Washington and 7th Street on Sunday, May 3rd at 4 p. m.

## Who Cares!

Judging from the interest which the insurance agents and brokers as a body evince in the insurance reforms, the average broker knows little and cares less about the attempt which is being made to eliminate the irresponsible, incompetent and amateur brokers, to say nothing of the casual broker whose name is legion.

Under the present system every person who is in a position to control a few thousand dollars of insurance, holds a broker's license—the butcher, the baker, the candle stick maker, the politician—all are licensed and in competition with the legitimate broker.

If the legitimate insurance broker isn't interested enough in an effort to elevate the business upon which he depends for a livelihood, **who is?**

## Clean Up!

The "Clean Up Campaign" conducted last year under the joint auspices of the citizens and the Street Cleaning and Fire Departments was so successful that the proposition for a second clean up this spring met with popular approval.

Representatives from the Woman's Club and the Board of Trade have discussed preliminary plans with the Street Commissioner and a committee will shortly be named to co-operate in the work.

All organizations will be asked to get together for effective work. Make this "Clean Up" campaign even better than last year.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

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## OFFICERS

President, C. ALFRED BURHORN	1915
1st V. P., C. H. C. JAGELS	F. W. Schmalz
2nd V. P., J. HENRY TIMKEN	H. V. Broeser
Treas., HENRY C. STENECK	
Sec'y, Robert Rieser	

## TRUSTEES

1916	1917
Edward W. Martin	Harry Ferguson
Christian P. Tietje	Richard Beyer
Rudolph Schroeder	H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

Civic Pride Means Civic Progress. CLEAN UP on May 14th to 20th. Get rid of your rubbish and waste. Don't allow your cellars and out of the way corners to become littered with discarded material. Rubbish and waste is not only unsightly and unsanitary but often a fire menace. Promote the general health and safety of the city by getting rid of it!

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article by Miss Sadie Leinkauf on the subject of tree planting in the city. This recalls to the minds of citizens of a generation ago, the suggestions made by Mr. J. Henry Timken, proprietor of Meyers Hotel, who also carried out his ideas by planting trees in front of his property. At that time Hudson Street was a thing of beauty, lined as it was on each side with luxuriant trees. A few are still standing but sadly neglected by those who own the property before which the trees grow.

A few years ago, at the instigation of Mr. E. H. Horwood and members of his family, trees were set out on 11th St. and before School No. 6. Thanks to the destructive tendencies of the small boy (many of them from School No. 6), indifferent householders and careless drivers of passing vehicles, most of these trees have either disappeared or are rapidly passing. There should be some concerted action on the part of the citizens to beautify the city by planting trees on our streets; and when planted the trees should receive the proper care. The plan is entirely practical and feasible, and worthy the serious consideration of the authorities and civic bodies. Why not Arbor Day

for the grown-ups as well as school children? It would mean a healthier city and more beautiful! Let us plant trees every Spring!

When the new factory building on the Boulevard above 14th Street is completed, Hoboken can boast of two of the finest examples of modern factory construction in the country, located hardly a stones throw apart.

Manufacturers are beginning to realize the advantages which our city has to offer and are turning their attention this way. The demand for factory buildings and lofts is growing steadily. That portion of the city which is adequately sewered is filling rapidly with first class concerns; it is true many of them are small but they are going concerns and growing ones.

The unsewered areas will never develop until sewered and delay only retards our industrial advancement.

The attendance at the series of public concerts now being given at the High School under the auspices of the Board of Education, is an indication of the public's approval of the movement for the wider and broader use of the schools. It is now proposed to organize a municipal orchestra, and the project has met with enthusiasm. It might also be suggested that this orchestra give concerts in the city's parks during the Summer season and provide free music for those who are forced to stay at home during the heated spells.

Civic Pride Means Civic Progress

## The Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting held in Meyer's Hotel on April 7th, the following officers were elected for the year:

President, C. Alfred Burhorn

1st Vice-President, C. H. C. Jagels

2d Vice-President, J. H. Timken

Treasurer, Henry C. Steneck

Messrs. Harry Ferguson, Richard Beyer and Henry L. Ebsen were elected to the Board of Trustees to serve for a period of three years and Dr. H. V. Broeser was named to succeed Mr. Jagels, whose term would have expired in 1915.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were also presented. A review of the Board's work as embodied in the Secretary's report is thus briefly set forth.

### Secretary's Report

To date we have a total membership of 240. Of this number 80% are faithful in the payment of dues. During the past year the Board of Trustees dismissed 27 members for non-payment of dues; 12 members resigned, 6 because of removal from the city and the others for reasons not stated; 5 members were removed by death, including one of the Board's most loyal and staunch supporters, Mr. Edward H. Horwood. 7 new members were received during the year.

The Board held seven regular meetings (one in conjunction with the Trustees) with an average attendance of 35 members at each meeting.

The Trustees held three regular and six special meetings.

### A Policy of Retrenchment

The policy of economy adopted by the administration for the previous year was closely adhered to during the past year with the result that the activities of the Board were to a large extent curtailed. The Secretary confined his efforts to the correspondence which is received daily at the office relative to the City and its advantages and has endeavored to give as much publicity to the community as possible.

The BULLETIN which was published under

his auspices during the previous year, was discontinued with the April, 1913, issue owing to a lack of funds, and resumed again in January, 1914, at the request of the Trustees. Since the reappearance of the BULLETIN it has been published without expense to the Board. Whether it will continue to exist is largely a matter for the future to determine.

### Advertising Hoboken

Acting in conjunction with the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and with the sanction of the Trustees, the Secretary presented an interesting exhibit of Hoboken and its advantages, at the Real Estate Show held in the Grand Central Palace in New York City in May, 1913. The cost of this exhibit was defrayed entirely by the Land Company, and was favorably commented upon by other cities and by Hobokenites who were in attendance.

Other activities with which the Secretary, as the Board's representative, has been associated, were the Clean-up Campaign in April; the Safe and Sane 4th of July celebration; the opening of a Public Market and the Baby Parade.

The Safe and Sane Fourth of July celebration, one of the most successful civic activities ever undertaken in our city, was a unique demonstration of community spirit and attracted widespread attention. Most of the work in connection with this celebration, as on previous occasions, was done by the Board's staff.

### An Effective Clean-Up Campaign

The Clean-Up Campaign was carried on in conjunction with the Women's Club and Street Cleaning and Fire Departments and accomplished much good.

The Baby Parade was held under the auspices of a committee of business men, most of them members of the Board; a large part of the work was performed by the Board's staff.

### The Public Market

The Public Market was not in any sense a Board of Trade activity, the Secretary only co-operating with The New Inquirer in an en-



deavor to establish a market which would materially reduce the cost of living for the working people in our city. The experiment proved beyond peradventure that the idea was practical and it is to be hoped that the city authorities will take official cognizance of the experiment and carry on the work which promises so much for the future.

#### Sewers

During the past year the Sewer Committee was extremely busy and under its auspices the Board held a public meeting at which a representative from Mr. Fuertes' office appeared to enlighten the Board's members upon the details of the sewer plan adopted by the Common Council. The Secretary has also, on behalf of this committee, attended several meetings of the Common Council and urged upon them the necessity for immediate action. At the last meeting of the Common Council he also presented a petition circulated by the Sewer Committee containing the names of most of the property owners in the districts affected by the lack of sewers. This petition called for relief in the unsewered districts. The Common Council seem disposed to take up the question of sewers so that we confidently look for results.

#### Longshoremen Appeal

The local longshoremen also requested the Board's offices in the adjustment of certain difficulties existing between them and the Wilson Line. Upon investigation it was found that the labors were hired by contract and that the matter was not in the hands of the steamship company. The Board was, therefore, unable to act in an attempt to adjust the alleged grievances of the dock workers.

#### Public Meeting

A public meeting was held in conjunction with the Citizens Federation in the High School Auditorium to support the Mayor, and to protest against the employment by the city of certain help which was deemed unnecessary.

#### Industrial Training

The matter of Industrial Training was also a subject for discussion at one of the Board's

regular meetings, and the Superintendent of Industrial Training in Hoboken gave the Board an exposition of the methods of work pursued in vocational training in the city. In accord with its usual custom, the Board also voted to award prizes for special work to pupils in the Industrial School.

The publication of a supplement to the Tax List was not undertaken this year owing to the lack of funds.

In conclusion the Secretary begs to say that the affairs of the Board have been conducted with the most rigid economy and this economy is not always productive of the best results. It is to be hoped that a larger number of members will, during the coming year, manifest more interest in the Board's welfare, and will seek in every way to enlarge its membership. A Board of Trade is indispensable to the civic and industrial welfare of a community and the work should be conducted aggressively, but conservatively at all times, otherwise the organization ceases to become a factor in community development.

### NOW ON SALE

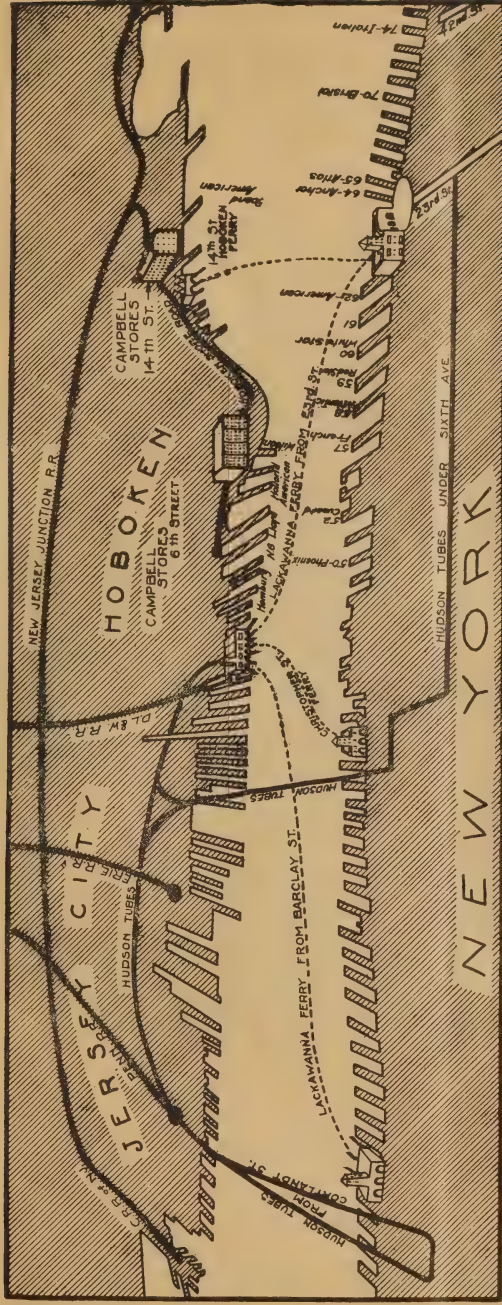
- |   |      |
|---|------|
| Report on the Sanitary survey of the city of Hoboken  | 10c. |
| Digest of the Powers and Duties of the Offices and Boards of the city of Hoboken, N. J.   | 25c. |
| A Directory of Public Officials—Educational, Civic, and Charitable Organizations, Churches and Religious Congregations of the city of Hoboken | 25c. |
| Municipal Year Book of the city of Hoboken with Civil List  | 60c. |

Any or all of the above may be secured upon application to the Robert L. Stevens Fund, 1 Newark St.; or orders for same will be received at the office of the Board of Trade.

### CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP MAY 14TH TO 15TH.

Get rid of your rubbish and waste NOW before the Summer comes. Rubbish is a fire menace, a disease breeder and unsightly.

Harvard University has established a two year course of instruction in Chamber of Commerce work.



AN EXCEPTIONAL CITY for the manufacturer and shipper. In the heart of the Metropolitan district, twenty minutes from Manhattan.

Accessible by rail, water or truck.

Warehouse facilities of the best.



## An Ideal Location for Your Business



### This Modern Ten-Story Factory Terminal Building

Was begun on July 29th, 1912

Opened to tenants on June 1, 1913

On March 1, 1913, every floor of this building was occupied except part of the 7th and 8th and all of the 9th.

# The Common Council meets at five o'clock

The meeting usually lasts until after seven

## Consequently

Citizens with well-regulated households seldom attend these meetings.

## At the Last Meeting

When the important matter of the appointment of an engineer to construct the sewers, the renewal of the unused trolley tracks, the investigation of the health department, and a system of accounting for the public service commission were under advisement

## Twenty-three

Persons were present:

Ten Councilmen

Two City Clerks

The Mayor

The Corporation Attorney

Three other city officials

Three newspaper men

The Secretary of the Board of Trade

The Director of the Stevens Fund

And one other interested citizen

## Mr. Taxpayer

Until you display more interest in your affairs, you will get just the kind of service you have been getting in the past—*service commensurate with your interest.*

## You say

You cannot go to the Council Meeting if it is held between five and seven

## You should say

That the Council Meeting shall be held at eight P.M.

*Could* you get there at that time?

*Will* you get there at that time?

## The Council

Is bound to heed the request of the taxpayer if the request is loud enough

## Write a letter

Try your councilmen—see what they will do.



## City Planning and Planting

In our city there has arisen and there is being developed, a public consciousness which emphasizes the study of human ideals as well as conditions, and it is encouraging to note that so many of our people are interested in the conditions, aspirations and needs of our community.

The people of Hoboken have as an ideal the making of a city beautiful and there is not a man, woman or child, who would not rejoice in the possession of trees and shrubs; and all are happy in pointing with pride to *our* trees and *our* shrubs now planted, as a living expression of the community's love for things green and beautiful.

We admire our suburban friends for their interest and pride in things beautiful as evidenced by blocks of shade trees giving their cooling welcomes and waving their graceful adieus; we commend these same people for having planted oaks and elms and maples which to the next generation will be the signposts of the aspirations of the men and women of to-day. We shall be happy then of an opportunity to emulate the example of our friends and neighbors who enjoy the luxury of trees in the out-of-town districts, and devote some of our time and efforts to the study of such conditions as will bring to us and to future citizens the joy of living in a city of shade trees.

In this connection the people of Hoboken are indeed fortunate in having several organizations working in conjunction with the City authorities and acting as instruments for promoting and perpetuating the social, economic

—in fact all human values. We look to the members of these organizations and to the city officials for the accomplishment of our ideals, and they in turn look to the people for encouragement and enthusiasm. Thus the spirit of co-operation becomes one of the most important factors in all civic betterment problems.

Let us then be awake to our community interests; let us be eager to establish ideals; let us be ready to work for those ideals; let us be generous in our co-operative spirit; and above all things let us answer nature's call in our hearts and plant and preserve shade trees in Hoboken.

S. L.

## The Average Citizen

The community is as progressive as its average citizen---no more and no less.

Every individual is reckoned with in arriving at the average. No one is exempt.

You are responsible for the spirit of your community.

You either stand above or below the average. I don't know which. I do know that where you stand and what you do affects the average. If below, you are a community liability; if above, a community asset.

In one case you are pulling down; retarding the advancement and progress of the community. In the other you are pulling up and promoting advancement and progress.

The surest way to improve your community is to improve yourself!

Passaic Merchants' Bulletin

"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

# THE FRANK CORDTS FURNITURE CO.

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Streets Hoboken, N. J.

"The Store That Saves You Money"  
Furniture For Your Office and Your Home

# Board of Trade Bulletin

## Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

MAY-JUNE, 1914

No. 5

### The Clean-Up Week in Hoboken

Besides getting rid of hundreds of loads of trash and rubbish during Hoboken's fire day clean-up, the following facts stand out as a living indictment of Hoboken's shortcomings.

1. The dumps are breeding places for flies
2. There are many open spaces throughout the city that are ideal breeding spots for mosquitoes.
3. Pigs, chickens and goats are kept in the western part of the city.
4. There are many open drains and cesspools.
5. Children play in and near these unhealthy ditches.
6. The streets of the western and often poorer part of the city are not properly cleaned.
7. There are many vacant lots usually submerged which when filled with ashes or dirt could be used as playgrounds.

#### A CRITICISM

1. There were too many wagons for the size of the job.
2. There were too many men standing around waiting for wagons.
3. There were not enough volunteer workers on the job.
4. There were cases of persons who would not clean up.

#### A SUGGESTION

1. Every public spirited citizen from the Mayor down to the smallest Boy Scout should take a hand in the canvas of the city.
2. It is the duty of every citizen of Hoboken to know the true conditions under which some of our less fortunate brothers exist.
3. It is the duty of the city officials to correct these conditions as far as possible.
4. The Health Department should follow up this "Clean up week" with a "Clean up year."

#### AN APPRECIATION

The city officials, firemen, policemen, boy scouts, members of the Research Bureau, Womans' Club and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., merit the appreciation of the community for their efforts in behalf of a Clean City.



## Suggestions to a Merchant's Association

Persuade each member to refrain from sweeping his store dirt into the street—this dirt only adds to the dirt already there, and it blows back into the stores any way.

Ask your members to cease the practice of sweeping store carpets on the sidewalk, when the policeman is not looking.

Observe early closing—the best stores do it.

Eliminate the trading stamp evil.

If there are stores with more than one price on their goods, induce them to quit the practice.

Make the stores attractive and the sales people attentive and courteous.

Give your employees as much leisure as is consistent with progressive business.

Take an interest in your city—an attractive city and up-to-date stores are the greatest arguments for HOME TRADE.

And above all, don't fall for the idea that Sunday crowds spell "Prosperity." People who believe in liberal Sunday laws usually seek their diversions out in the open, not in the city; and the beaches, base-ball fields, and similar resorts receive their patronage not the merchants. These pleasures now lie within the reach of rich and poor alike, cheap trolley fares and rapid transit draw the people away from the city. The people of Hoboken who remain in town Sundays have churches, parks, libraries and wholesome musical concerts to attract them. Sunday crowds do not shop.

## The Board of Trade visits Telephone Station

The members of the Board visited the Central Station in Hoboken on May 13th at the invitation of the Telephone Co.

Under the guidance of employees of the company who also acted in the capacity of instructors, the guests were conducted in groups

through the building and initiated into the mysteries of a central station, a marvel of efficiency appalling to the average layman.

Shorn of technical details the elaborate system for handling the city's telephone conversations, was explained to each visitor—the wire chief's part in detecting trouble and making repairs with little or no inconvenience to patrons—the method of caring for the subscribers' lines—the accessibility of each tiny strand of wire—the provision for additional business—the exchange room with its rows of skilled operators, before the mahogany switch board, deftly inserting brass plugs into the small holes on the board before them, while tiny electric lights flash here and there on the long switch board. One hears only the constant hum of voices and the click of the plugs removed or inserted as telephone conversations are begun and terminated.

Not the least in importance are the provisions made for the comfort and welfare of the employees. In each telephone building the company maintains locker rooms, attractive rest rooms and dining rooms. Tea, coffee, cocoa or milk is served without charge. All employees become beneficiaries under a Pension Plan, which provides accident and sick benefits, old age pensions and life insurance.

## Improved Transfer Facilities Demanded

The outcome of the several hearings before the Public Utility Commission is waited with considerable interest as the question of transfers in lower Hoboken has been for some time the bone of contention between the Public Service Railway and the citizens. Both hearings were well attended and a number of witnesses for the City were heard, among them the Secretary, who was instructed by the Board to render any assistance within his power to the city attorney.

Mayor Cooke, Health Warden Kudlich, Building Inspector Cummings, Dr. Rosenkrans, Miss Stillman and members of the local police force were called to the stand to testify.

The decision of the commission is expected shortly.

# EFFICIENCY

on Twenty-five cents a month

The Board of Trade is heartily in accord with any movement which has for its object protection of the interest of the merchants in Hoboken, notwithstanding the fact that these merchants are not affiliated with this body; and further this Board is ready and willing to co-operate with any organization of this character providing of course that its policy is not radically at variance with our own. But we are doubtful if an effective organization can be built up on a monthly assessment of Twenty-five cents per member. Assuming that the organization will succeed in securing a membership of three hundred (which is extremely doubtful,) a working capital of from Eight Hundred to Ten Hundred Dollars will thus be secured. With this munificent sum adverse legislation will be watched and fought, the home trade spirit will be fostered, and many other activities will be set afoot and energetically pushed by WHOM? By no one—for no individual will work for nothing, and no committee of any organization, however unselfish and earnest it may be, will labor for any length of time for the sheer love of working or for the love of their fellow merchants. It isn't human nature.

From our own experience we know that 100% of efficiency cannot be secured by a membership fee of ten dollars yearly unless the organization has at least five hundred members. The last Home Trade Campaign held under the auspices of the Board of Trade cost approximately Fifteen Hundred Dollars—the burden of this cost falling upon a small group of public spirited business men. A number of merchants outside of this group liberally offered to contribute from twenty-five cents to two dollars each for the cause—the size of their contributions being a commentary upon the extent of their interest and faith in the work.

In all of our activities it has been the same—the Safe and Sane Fourth of July celebration, the Baby Parade, the last Hudson Fulton celebration, the occasion of the celebration of our

50th anniversary as a city; in our legislative work and in our efforts before the Utilities Commissioners on behalf of the citizens, and on various other occasions, a small group has always shouldered the expense, with the result that a full measure of success is seldom ever attained. How then is it possible to get results with a minimum of cash? The extent of a man's giving largely indicates the measure of his enthusiasm, and he certainly will have little interest in an organization to which he contributes little or nothing!

If the merchants of Hoboken want a real live working merchants' organization efficient in every respect, they can only get it by paying for it. The work does not require a sum disproportionate to the merchants' means, but it must be sufficient to insure definite results and it must be large enough to indicate that the merchant is aroused to the necessity for organized effort in his behalf.

## Getting Ready for Another Home Trade Campaign

The Home Trade Committee is deep in preparation for another Home Trade Campaign this year. The committee has outlined a novel and effective method of stimulating the Home Trade spirit and it is expected that the plan will meet with the enthusiastic support of all up to date merchants.

The Committee consists of the following: Walter Mountford, Robert T. Greear, George Billington, Henry J. Weidner, Christopher Tietje, A. Matthiesen and J. Whitcomb. Others will be named later.

The following appears in a local church paper—

### AN HONEST CONFESSION

We believe in religion.

We believe in assisting churches.

We believe it is the duty of churches and citizens to preserve the health of the community.

This can be accomplished by the Board of Health and City Officials of Hoboken, providing proper sewerage for Hoboken's meadow section.

OWENS & TRAEGER

11th and Jefferson Sts.

Hoboken, N. J.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

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1916

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Christian P. Tietje  
Rudolph Schroeder

1917

Harry Ferguson  
Richard Beyer  
H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

Civic pride means civic progress.

We progress—fourteen states have already legislated against the common towel.

Economies in the Water Board; economies in the Health Board,—NEXT?

Mr. C. H. C. Jagels was honored with the Presidency of the Summit Board of Trade. WATCH SUMMIT!

The Woman's Club of Hoboken has condemned certain styles of feminine apparel. When the women folk seriously undertake this sort of reformation real results will be obtained.

The Free Sunday Concerts under the auspices of the Board of Education have attracted many music lovers. Good music is still appreciated in Hoboken, as the attendance at these concerts has testified.

The hearing on the question of adequate sewerage developed unexpected opposition. Up to the present time there seemed to be no serious objection to the employment of a certain engineer or to the acceptance of his plans. Now at the eleventh hour we find opposition manifesting itself. The time for the opponents of the proposed plan to act was immediately after the report of the New York engineer had been made public and not after the Common Council had accepted the plans. It is hard to believe that the opposition is sincere.

The Clean-Up Campaign was even more successful this year than last. The results

speak well for the co-operative efforts of the Police, the Firemen, the various members of the different local organizations, and the citizens generally.

It is safe to say that there will be fewer fly breeding spots, and fewer fire menaces in the city as a result of this active campaign in behalf of a cleaner city. Many an unsightly lot has been cleaned up. We say many, but not all, there are still many spots into which the spirit of the clean-up campaign has not penetrated. Gentle suggestion, moral suasion, judicious publicity, all have failed to accomplish the desired result, but the local Board of Health is still to be reckoned with. Hoboken will soon be in the spotless town class.

It is to be regretted that there was not more economy observed in the outlay for trucks and for printing—a clean-up campaign in a city of the size of Hoboken could be effectively conducted for about \$600.

The Secretary was on hand at the lower ferry with literature advertising Hoboken, which he distributed to the members of the West New York Board of Trade as they passed through the city in automobiles.

## Our Fire Losses Small

According to the annual report of chief Dunn of the Fire Department, Hoboken's fire losses for the past year totalled only \$41,260.

One eighth of the population of the United States lives within a radius of 100 miles of New York, nearly 8 million of this number live within a radius of 15 miles from Hoboken.

## Sewers Again!

The Public meeting held in the City Hall on May 12th clearly demonstrated that despite twenty years of discussion, the question of adequate sewerage is still uppermost in the thoughts of the citizens and tax payers of Hoboken. Notwithstanding the rain, the council chamber was comfortably filled, an unusual thing when most questions of public moment are being considered by the city authorities.

If those who have worked vigorously for the past two or three years for the adoption of a comprehensive sewer system for the city, expected that a decision would be reached, they were doomed to disappointment. Mr. J. O. Whitmore, a local engineer, attacked the Fuerte's Plan as adopted by the Common Council and made the suggestion that the whole matter together with the various plans already drawn, be submitted to a board of engineers to be appointed by the Council. The speaker claimed and reasonably so, that such a course would result in the saving of much money to the city. An eleventh hour criticism of this sort, will however be regarded askance by the average citizen as there was practically no opposition developed until now to the appointment of Mr. Fuertes, nor to the adoption of his plans by the Common Council, notwithstanding the wide publicity given to it.

So far as tangible results are concerned, the meeting accomplished *Nothing*--meanwhile that part of the city which if sewered would develop rapidly and contribute materially to the city's prosperity, lies undeveloped. As Mr. Owens rightly said that evening, "at this stage of our development, every factory erected is a community asset, every tenement a liability!" Hoboken needs more industries and should do everything in its power to attract them. We have the advantage of location, in fact we have everything to offer except sewers, and until this single defect is overcome we cannot develop as we should. If we are to attract other big businesses to Hoboken we must properly drain and sewer our vacant land, and the same must be done if we desire to retain some of the concerns which are already here.

The proposed sewer plans are the work of a reputable engineer--there has been so far only one engineer to question them. Hoboken has a number of skilled engineers who have not been heard from up to date. It might be interesting to hear what these men have to say on the subject.

But meanwhile there should be no time lost in quibbling. Sewers are needed now! It is not a question of whether one section will be benefited at the expense of another, or whether a few property owners will be benefited: it is a question that affects the entire city. What are you going to do about it, Mr. Taxpayer? Are you going to spend another decade listening to the same moth eaten, time worn, twenty year old arguments for or against sewers, or are you going to build the sewers?



## The World's Greatest Steamship

The steamship *Vaterland* the biggest of ocean leviathans crossed from Hamburg to Hoboken on her maiden trip, arriving in this port on May 20th, with 1792 passengers and a crew of over 1200. This first voyage of the *Vaterland* was without a mishap. An average of 63,000 horse power was developed, with an average speed of 23.19 knots. For four hours during the voyage her speed was 26.5 knots and her horse power development 67,000. As the maximum power is 90,000, there is a margin of 33,000 which might be used if occasion required it. This speed and power associated for a weight of 58,000 tons may give an idea of the quality of the ocean giant built by the German line for the service of this port, a mighty engine for the development of commerce and the promotion of peace.

The Hamburg-American Line now maintains a fire-boat for the protection of its docks and steamships, and the local Fire Department has been notified that this powerful tug is available for fire fighting along the entire length of the city's water front.

## Why not a Home Trade League?

As our readers are aware, we have advocated Home Trade with Hoboken merchants as much as possible, but the movement has not yet become as general as it should, partly to the merchants, and partly to the proximity of the larger city across the river. If the people can be made to realize that the more business the local merchants receive, the better able they will be to pay taxes for schools, police and fire protection, health supervision and other municipal expenses, we would have Home Trade in fact as well as theory. Why not a Home Trade League to keep the business in town—a league in which every member will pledge himself or herself to give local stores the preference at all times, before going out of town?

The shopper who goes to New York spends time, energy and thought seeking bargains. Why not look about your own town for them? Have you ever tried it, if not get the habit?

## Organizations Federate

A federation of the various civic and commercial bodies in New Jersey was effected at Atlantic City on May 18th. This federation will enable chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other similar bodies, to consider and act effectively in matters of State wide interest.

Mr. Palmer represented our Board and will report at the next regular meeting.

## What Sewers would do to the Ratables of Hoboken

Last year Hoboken had county taxes on \$10,000,000 worth of ratables rebated on account of taxes that had been previously overpaid, due to deductions made by appeals to county and State boards. As there is no deduction to be made this year, Hoboken would get a higher tax rate by \$1.22 even if the appropriations were to remain the same as last year—which they will not. The only way that Hoboken could escape an increase would be if the ratables had increased \$10,000,000 during the past year, but of course such has not been the case.

Hoboken will not increase \$10,000,000 in ratables in the next ten years unless the Common Council does its plain duty by building adequate sewers. The natural increase is so slight each year that it amounts to very little, but with sewers it is safe to say that within five years there would be from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 added in the taxable ratables. These figures are not the result of any studied calculation, but represent a consensus of opinion of many men who have a good line on the extent of development that might be expected if the meadow section is made available for factories. The increased ratables would not be confined to the meadow district, but would extend to every part of the city. Houses and tenements would be more in demand because there would be more people to be housed, people who would be drawn to the city with new industries.

There are many arguments for the sewer system but the increased ratables is one of the most attractive.—*From the Hudson County Dispatch.*

Our members will be pleased to hear that Mr. Robert Moore who worked so energetically for the success of last years Baby Parade is slowly recovering from his severe illness. Mr. Moore is still at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

President Burhorn represented the Board of Trade at the luncheon given on board the new Hamburg American liner *Vaterland* on Monday, May 26th.

## Bridges and Tunnels

Representatives from the Boards of Freeholders of Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Passaic and Union counties met in conference on May 22d with the New York & New Jersey Bridge & Tunnel Commission at 115 Broadway, New York City. After many of the details in connection with the legislation relative to bridges and tunnels in New Jersey were considered, it was agreed by those in conference that the representatives of the various Boards of Freeholders should report the discussions of this conference back to their boards to decide whether they should go ahead with the permanent commission for the building of the bridges and tunnels, and to report the several findings of the counties at another conference to be held in New York City, June 11th.

The Counties of Bergen and Passaic appeared to be strong for the Bridge and a proposition was submitted by one of their freeholders requesting the representatives to recommend to their respective boards the advisability of creating a Bridge and Tunnel commission as provided by for previous legislation. Freeholders from Essex County were however against making such recommendation, claiming that they had no time to consider the advisability of such action.

One of the Commissioners from New York stated to the New Jersey contingent, that the agitation would not be taken up earnestly by New York unless the Jersey men were united upon a specific proposition.

All discussions so far as to whether there will be bridges or tunnels or both built to connect New York and New Jersey have developed the fact that the question is largely one of sectional interest and until these various sections of the two States can be made to look at the proposition in its broadest sense, nothing will be accomplished.

Former Senator Johnston, counsel for the New Jersey Commission, stated that the present commission could not assume to decide whether a bridge or tunnels would be best. It was not within their province. No plans had been prepared for either project, because detailed plans would be very costly, but their consulting engineers had given a rough estimate of what the cost of the projects might be. The tunnels would come to about \$11,000,000 and the bridge \$42,000,000. Of that latter amount \$29,000,000 would be for the construction of the bridge and the remainder would be for damages for land condemned on either side of the river. The cost to New Jersey for both the bridge and tunnels would be \$26,000,000. New York having to pay half the cost.

Counsel for Charles Becker, the twice convicted New York Police Lieutenant, is quoted as having said on the occasion of the second conviction of his client, "there is ample grounds for appeal." He is probably right, there is ample ground for most anything under the sun, with our defective legal system, especially if the accused has skillful counsel and plenty of money.

"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

**THE FRANK CORDTS  
FURNITURE CO.**

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Streets      Hoboken, N. J.

**"The Store That Saves You Money"**  
Furniture For Your Office and Your Home



JUST PROOF HOOD



PROTECTED  
AGAINST GERM CARRYING  
FLIES

PRODUCED CLEAN  
BOTTLED CLEAN  
DELIVERED CLEAN

# WHICH DO YOU PREFER

IS YOUR MILK PROTECTED?

## Now that the "Clean-up" Campaign is Over

### See that you get clean milk!

ASK YOUR  
PHYSICIAN  
ABOUT FLIES



**Keystone Milk** is clean milk. Every drop of it comes from healthy cows, regularly inspected by the New York Health Department. Our bottling department in Hoboken is the **largest and most sanitary** in the State. It is "clean-up" time 365 days in the year at the

### KEYSTONE DAIRY

Visitors are welcome at all hours.

# Keystone Dairy Co.

Madison and Seventh Streets,

HOBOKEN, N. J.

# Board of Trade Bulletin

## Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

JUNE-JULY, 1914

No. 6

What are the signs of the times, from the industrial standpoint?

Do they indicate improvement or otherwise?

Who can tell what the future has in store?

If the times are good, will they be better or on the other hand if conditions are to some disappointing in any respect, will they be worse?

While it is generally known that recent years in the business and industrial world have not been the most prosperous, the opinion has been frequently expressed that we are entering upon an era of better times. Crop reports, an accepted barometer, are most favorable, and when the farmer begins to reap the fruit of his labors the industrial world will share in the benefit.

Hoboken with its natural advantages and its location in the heart of a vast metropolitan area is bound to feel the effects of increased activity in manufacturing and commercial lines. Harboring as it does many large and influential establishments giving employment to many hundreds of people and having on its water front the largest and most progressive steamship lines, being also the terminal point of one of the richest railroads, the city is peculiarly fortunate.

Hoboken is progressive and ever watchful of what is going on and will surely take advantage of every opportunity to further the improvement that is even now apparent to close observers of the trend of things and events.

New buildings for the better housing of present and prospective dwellers are being erected; manufacturers in numerous instances are enlarging their facilities, new buildings have lately been provided for attracting industries and altogether the signs are indicative of better times. Our municipal authorities appear to be alive to the fact that the city itself must keep pace with the forward movement and it is hoped they realize the truth that in order to induce more establishments to locate here, every up-to-date facility must be provided.

The sewer conditions, which at present all admit they are inadequate, must be absolutely efficient. Further delay in the solution of this most important question will mean loss to the city. The Board of Trade which has agitated the matter for many years is most insistent that early action be taken and that the work be done by the most competent man that can be engaged, and on the most approved modern plan.

THE SIGNS ARE GOOD; we believe they indicate improvement and if we believe this we will anticipate the future by doing our share in improving conditions that we can control.

C. ALFRED BURHORN



## Hoboken Again Celebrates in a Safe and Sane Fashion

Hoboken's Fourth of July celebration this year proved that the "Spirit of '76," minus gunpowder, casualties and conflagrations, has become a fixed part of the community life, notwithstanding the statement made by a local ex-mayor, that the new idea is fanatical.

Hoboken's youthful population and many of their elders too, have decided that parade and pageant and athletic activities are far more satisfactory than the old method with its noise and meaningless hilarity. Even the Big League games were forgotten, for the moment at least, and the city's population in assorted sizes and conditions, turned out to celebrate the Nation's Birthday in the new and painless fashion.

The parade, it must be admitted, was not as extensive as that of last year, nor were the floats as numerous, but the attendance and enthusiasm gave evidence of unabated interest. The men from the steamship lines with their floats, were conspicuous by their absence, but the arrival and departure of a number of large vessels prevented their participation. The Jewish Societies were also prevented from taking part in the program actively, owing to the Jewish Sabbath which fell on that day.

With these exceptions there were substantial representations from all the other nationalities in this most cosmopolitan of cities—the Ital-

ian Fratellanza Society, made up of many of the prominent Italian American citizens or residents, the Hibernian Society, the Slavonian and Austrian Societies, all vied with the organizations distinctly American in character, and with each other, in making the celebration successful.

It is to be regretted that the children of the public schools were not more in evidence, both in the singing and the athletic contests, but the few teachers who labored untiringly to stimulate the youthful enthusiasm are entitled to unstinted praise for their work in this connection. The school children are the citizens of the future and without their active participation these celebrations mean very little and accomplish nothing beyond the diversion which is afforded to the citizens and the stimulus which is given to the community spirit.

But each year the popular sentiment becomes more pronounced in favor of the Safe and Sane Celebration, and each year sees a greater degree of interest aroused. The results this year have encouraged the committee in charge to plan a more extensive celebration in 1915, and the program for Independence Day in Hoboken next July 4th will attract the attention of the cities throughout the entire country.

### Donald Gunn Leaves Hoboken

Donald Gunn who as a representative of the local papers was familiar to most of our members, has severed his connection with the Hudson *Dispatch* and returned to his native home in Scotland, where he expects to remain permanently.

In his capacity as a reporter for both the *Observer* and *Dispatch* at different times, Mr. Gunn was a frequent caller at the headquarters of the Board and it gives us pleasure to record here our estimate of him.

Mr. Gunn was at all times courteous in his quest for news, and faithful in his treatment of

the facts as given, he had the esteem of those with whom he came into almost daily contact and our good wishes follow him to his new field, or rather to the old field to which he has returned.

### WANTED

Wide awake merchants who believe in stimulating the Home Trade idea.

If a member of our Home Trade Committee happens to miss your store this Summer, write to us for information.

This Means Real Money to You

## Volk & Company Make Alterations

Alterations on an extensive scale, are almost completed in the undertaking establishment of Anthony J. Volk & Company: when finished this establishment will be the most up-to-date in the northern section of the State. The work will cost about \$8,000.

The first floor will have a mosaic flooring with mahogany trim. This floor will contain the ante rooms and several cabinets and closets. The entire arrangement is marked in its artistic effect.

Elegant tapestry, rugs and furniture, will furnish the offices and the operating room will be equipped with the latest improvements, so that the facilities for carrying on the work of embalming and preparing the dead for burial will be the best to be had. The design of chandeliers has not yet been decided upon.

The first floor will also have a magnificent vestibule.

All of the second floor will be devoted to show rooms, with the exception of a small private office in the front of the room. The floor space will be laid with parquet flooring and the wood-work will be in mahogany. A beautiful arch of original design will divide the hall from the show rooms. Unique grille work will be set in the space dividing the reception office from the reception hall on the first floor. This floor will also be furnished with rugs and tapestry. On this floor will be cabinets, book-cases and crepe closets. Mahogany cases with glass sliding doors, will contain the various designs in caskets. A telephone booth will be installed for the patrons.

The entire present stable will be transformed into an ample garage for the storage of automobiles and carriages. The garage will take in 628 to 632 Court street and is to be constructed on entirely up-to-date lines, with due regard to sanitary conditions.

Bishop's Theatre and the U. S. Theatre have been running excellent pictures of the Safe and Sane 4th of July celebration.

Civic Pride Means Civic Progress

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## ROBERT J. MOORE

The rare distinction of being a good citizen, a good business man and a good politician, falls to the lot of few men, but Robert J. Moore was all of these. Of him it may be said and without fear of contradiction, that his public spirit was absolutely sincere and devoid of the personal motive that often mars the good deeds of many men. Those who came in daily contact with his genial personality will testify to the unselfish generosity and kindness of "Bob Moore," as he was familiarly known to Hobokenites.

Robert J. Moore was born in New York City 51 years ago, and moved to Hoboken in his early childhood. In this city he received his education and it was here in 1883 that he established his sign-painting business. To-day "Moore Signs" are known throughout the county.

Mr. Moore was an enthusiastic member of the Board of Trade and identified with many of its activities. As chairman of the successful "Baby Parade" held last year, he rendered invaluable service.

In addition to his business and his various civic interests he also found the time to write and a number of songs and poems from his pen have attracted attention. As an elocutionist he was also in demand among the members of the various organizations with which he was connected.

Beside the Board of Trade, Mr. Moore was affiliated with the Hoboken Lodge, Order of Moose, No. 317; Liberty Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor; the Horstmann Association, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Reliable Council. His death which occurred on June 28th, is a distinct loss to the community and a shock to his many friends.

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What is considered the most sweeping non-partisan statute yet enacted by any state in the Union, was that which passed the first session of the Minnesota Legislature. This statute provides that all candidates for office in the state (except state officers and congressmen) shall be elected on a non-partisan ballot. A step toward business like government.

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With this issue the BULLETIN will be discontinued until September.

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Mr. C. Alfred Burhorn has sought the quiet of the country. He will be away from town for several weeks.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

JUNE-JULY, 1914

No. 6

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## OFFICERS

President, C. ALFRED BURHORN	1915
1st V. P., C. H. C. JAGELS	F. W. Schmalz
2nd V. P., J. HENRY TIMKEN	H. V. Broeser
Treas., HENRY C. STENECK	Frank Cordts
Sec'y, Robert Rieser	

## TRUSTEES

1916	1917
Edward W. Martin	Harry Ferguson
Christian P. Tietje	Richard Beyer
Rudolph Schroeder	H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

The Safe and Sane method of celebrating the Fourth of July has been termed fanatical by a former Mayor of Hoboken. His attention is directed to the following:

"In 1907 New York had twenty-two killed and 422 wounded on the Fourth; last year one was killed and twenty-two hurt. Philadelphia, where the good old noisy methods still prevail, had 255 killed and wounded in 1907 and 343 last year,"

It cost about \$75.00 to conduct a successful series of public dances and entertainments in School No. 9 during the season just closed. The success of the Social Centre Movement may be ascribed solely to the energetic efforts of a small group of public spirited men and women and what they have accomplished has been in spite of the indifference and all but openly manifested opposition of those who resent the use of the schools for public recreation.

"Straining at gnats and swallowing camels" and advocating a municipal lighting plant while the city's development is retarded for the lack of a comprehensive sewer plan, is about the same thing to our way of thinking.

## Reducing the Fire Hazard

The report of the Fire Underwriters has emphasized three defects which militate, to a certain extent, against fire fighting efficiency in Hoboken:

1. Too many fire alarm boxes on a circuit.
2. The failure to have fire alarm apparatus in a fire-proof building,
3. The lack of cross connection with the

30-inch main which runs through Bloomfield Street.

The first two can be remedied at comparatively small cost to the city; and are properly a question for the Fire Board. Why the cross connections were never made is hard to understand, but the omission should be corrected without further delay.

While Hoboken is a city singularly fortunate in the matter of fire losses, we should keep in mind the fact that the general fire hazard determines the fire insurance rates.

In naming James H. Fuertes to supervise the works of building sewers, the Common Council has taken another step toward the solution of the sewer problem.

After almost thirty years it looks as though "Hoboken's Sewer System" would really get beyond blue prints and discussions.

Lieut. Geo. Beavers, who succeeded his sister as director of the Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research in Hoboken, has left for Denver, Colorado, where will spend the Summer in research work with the bureau there. He will return in the Fall to enter the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

So far as tangible results are concerned, Municipal Research work in Hoboken is at an end, unless some interested citizens are willing to take up the work where it has been dropped.

The BULLETIN will be discontinued for the Summer to be resumed again in September.

# The Case of the Railroads

## States Impose Heavy Burdens Upon Common Carriers

Those days have gone by when the railroads were regarded by every one west of the Alleghenies and many east of them as the despoilers of the people, but they are not yet replaced by the days when railroads as agents of progress and aids to material prosperity are helped in every way by the states whose territories they traverse. The tradition still survives of the railroads as oppressors, charging all that the traffic will bear and "grinding down the faces of the poor," as politicians pictured them. Not as many iniquities are charged against the roads now as used to be charged, and while they are regulated almost to a standstill by innumerable state legislatures and occasionally assailed by politicians seeking campaign material, one of the chief obstacles to their growth and successful operation, so far as the several states are concerned, is not in these things, but in the mulcting they have to suffer through taxation.

Every state that a railroad passes through takes its toll of the company's earnings, regardless of whether the stock and bond holders, the owners and creditors of the property, are protected in their equities or not. There is no limit, seemingly, to the burden they can and do impose on the long suffering carriers, except what is fixed by the old rule of the carriers themselves in arranging their charges for services. But while the roads have had taken away from them by the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to establish rates that are unreasonable the states have been left undisturbed in their right to levy taxes that are not only unreasonable but extortionate. And one state pays no heed to what another may see fit to charge a road for operating within its borders. The result is that a railroad traversing five or six states, or, as some do, ten or twelve, finds itself loaded down with an aggregate of taxes such as, imposed on any other

kind of business, would soon cause an abandonment of operations.

Recently the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Senator Newlands, reintroduced in the upper house a bill which he originally proposed for law in 1909. It provided for federal incorporation of railroads, and among its provisions was one for a tax of 4 per cent. on the net profits of each road, the amount thus raised to be distributed among the states in which the road operated and all other taxation of the road on behalf of any state to be forbidden. Four per cent. of the net profits of a business the average man would be likely to consider a pretty heavy rate, yet there can hardly be any question that if the provision were to be submitted to a conference of the states it would be unanimously rejected. The reason is not far to seek. There is not a single one of the great railroads of the country but what already pays out in taxes much more than that proportion of its net profits and many of them pay double and triple 4 per cent.

Taking, for example, twelve of the important roads of the country, whose statistics are available for as late a period as the ten months ending with March 31, 1914, here is the showing:

	Net including taxes.	Taxes	Ratio
Atchinson.....	\$25,756,658	\$3,059,181	11.9
Atlan. Coast Line.....	8,991,259	1,080,090	12.0
Boston & Maine.....	7,878,895	1,624,499	20.6
Erie.....	13,453,640	3,332,649	9.9
New York Central.....	23,668,921	4,680,856	19.7
New Haven.....	17,438,055	2,895,000	16.6
Pennsylvania.....	34,697,582	5,526,239	15.9
Phila. & Reading.....	15,175,320	776,880	5.1
San Francisco.....	11,564,544	1,083,023	9.3
Southern Railway.....	16,086,528	1,864,787	11.6
Southern Pacific.....	32,162,206	3,337,879	10.4
Union Pacific.....	8,379,753	1,125,977	13.4

Stated in another way, the great burden of taxation on the carriers is shown graphically by the fact that if every mile of road operated

**JOIN OUR HOME TRADE LEAGUE** and give the local merchants first choice before going out of town to shop.



produced an equal amount of income the entire net profits from 1,279 of Atchison's 10,750 miles operated would have to be surrendered to the tax gatherers before the stockholders could see any signs of a dividend; the Atlantic Coast Line would have to give up the profits on the same basis of 553 of its 4611 miles and so on. It is small wonder, then, that in so many of the latest annual reports there should be found incorporated in the president's remarks such statements as this from the 1914 report of the Atchison:

"In the last annual report attention was called to the steadily increasing burden of taxation, and a table was submitted showing that the percentage of increase in taxation during the five years ended June 30, 1912, was slightly over 68 per cent. There has been no diminution of this burden during the fiscal year covered by this report, but, on the contrary, the increase has continued, the taxes for the year aggregating \$4,662,152.38. This sum is equivalent to 11.9 per cent of the operating income for the year and exceeds the taxes of the preceding year to the extent of 0.8 per cent."

Herr Von Gwinner, an eminent German financier, has recently made some interesting comparisons between the charges of American and those of European railways. The charge per ton-mile on many of the leading systems of the United States ranges from forty-five hundredths of a cent to sixty-five hundredths of a cent, while on the Northwestern of England the same charge is 2.45 cents; on the Prussian State railways, 1.33 cents; on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, France, 1.13 cents, and so on.

Herr Gwinner also points out that American railways are compelled to pay higher wages than the European systems pay—in some cases twice and in some cases three times as much.

Herr Gwinner is regarded as Germany's leading expert on American affairs. He is concerned over the American railway situation because, as he says, the prosperity of the rest of the world is closely bound up with the prosperity of the American Republic, and he be-

lives that the low rates and earning power of the American railroads at present is heading our country straight for an economic calamity.

Therefore he unhesitatingly declares: "Your lawmakers ought not to spend time haggling whether railway rates can be raised three, four or five per cent; they ought to be increased ten times those percentages. Far greater issues are at stake than bigger dividends to shareholders. Your whole industrial fabric must experience an unprecedented boom the moment the railways are placed in a position to make vast extensions to their existing plants."

A person at a distance often enjoys a clearer perspective. This German financier's warning is surely worth heeding.

### Other Cities Please Copy

A celebration unique in the annals of American cities, was witnessed in Paterson, (N. J.) on June 17th, when the "Municipal Hammer" was buried with elaborate ceremonies. At the head of a great procession, the hammer, an immense affair, was borne to its final resting place on a large funeral float drawn by six horses. The air of cheerfulness which characterized the celebration, made it anything but funereal, and many original transparencies carried by the joyful cortege served to emphasize the spirit of optimism which prevailed, "A Greater Paterson;" "Diversified Industries for Paterson;" "Fall In Behind the Band;" "The Hammer is Dead;" "Help Build Up Local Industries;" "Bury Your Hammer;" "We Want You for a Member;" "Quit Kicking, Be a Booster;" "No More Knocking;" "A New High School;" "Help Us Tell the World that Paterson is Great in the Three Fundamentals of City Building, Health, Education and Morals," were some of the slogans carried in the procession. Among the chief mourners were "Old Pessimist," "Chronic Kicker," "Habitual Grouch" and "Old Tightwad."

The celebration also marked the passing of the old Board of Trade, an organization numbering 600 members at \$5 a year, and the inception of a new Board of Trade with a membership fee of \$25 yearly. Over 500 members have already been secured as a nucleus for more concerted community effort.

### A Municipal Lighting Plant

At the election in November, the citizens of Hoboken will have an opportunity to decide whether or not they want a municipally owned and managed lighting plant. The question is of the greatest importance to every business man, storekeeper and rent payer in the city and should receive their earnest consideration before it is voted upon at the general election. Both the proponents of the municipal plant and the Public Service officials should have ample opportunity to present facts and figures for public consideration.

Some time ago the writer proposed that the question of a city owned and operated plant be publicly discussed at an open forum in the High School, but no one ever seemed disposed to take it up. The petition which has been circulated and signed by a substantial number of persons, has however, brought the matter to a head, and the result of the election remains to be seen.

As some one put it, "A municipal plant may be all right in theory, but not in Hoboken!" This may or may not be so; but the idea of a municipal lighting plant immediately fills the thoughtful citizen with forebodings. It has been pretty clearly established that the Snake Hill plant would have been successful if politicians had kept their hands off, and right here one might ask, "Is it possible for politicians to keep their hands off of anything that presents opportunities for the faithful?"

The citizens of Hoboken should bear in mind the possibilities for the success or failure of a municipal plant; if the venture proves successful we will undoubtedly reap many benefits *if it fails the failure will be a costly one for the community!*

A public debate upon this important question will probably be held under the auspices of the Board of Trade and other organizations or individuals early in September and the citizens will be afforded the chance to hear both

sides of the question; we shall then be able to determine the identity and purpose of the men behind the movement, whether they are sincere or whether the whole matter is additional political buncombe.

### The Anti-Trust Bill

The Webb amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill, passed on June 1st, by a unanimous vote of the House declares that acts unlawful for corporations specified in the Bill, shall not be considered unlawful for the labor organizations. The bill in its entirety also legalizes "picketing," primary boycotts and peaceable strikes, and provides that no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States in cases of disputes between employers and employees concerning terms or conditions of employment.

The *Peace Forum*, (N. Y. City) dubs it "Politics on a Low Plane," and has this to say further on the subject:

"Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, who was not present on June 1st to vote upon the Webb amendment, appears to have been the only representative bold enough to enter any protest against such legislation. On June 2d he appeared on the floor and accused the House of playing despicable politics, in 'making fish of one and fowl of another' interest for the purpose of pandering to the labor vote. He said he would not exempt John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie from the operation of the criminal laws, neither would he exempt Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison or any other labor leader. He accused the House and the Administration of being terrorized by the labor organizations.

"This whole business shows the low level to which the politics of the country have fallen since the revolution of 1912, which carried a minority party into power in the nation. The three parties in the field are now playing for position in the coming congressional elections,

**"The citizen who never kicks, ought to be kicked."**

Rev. Jos. D. Peters



and the leaders of all appear to be toadying shamelessly to the spirit of agitation and unrest which menaces our very business and industrial life. President Wilson and the leaders would resent the charge of encouraging the harpies of disorder; but what else are they doing when they assist the passage of laws making discriminations against some classes of citizens and in favor of others? The people of the United States are entitled to equal and just laws and the impartial enforcement of the same. The excuse is made for the responsible leaders that the Clayton bill, with its amendments, really means nothing; that the exemptions specified already exist in our laws, and that therefore the proposed legislation is mere buncombe. This is not altogether certain. At any rate, the voting in the House shows a pusillanimous disposition to yield to the demands of what is supposed to be a numerous voting class without regard to principle. If the administration and the representatives in Congress are fooling the labor people by offering them something which is of no value, the labor people will be intelligent enough to find it out in due time. On the other hand, if they are bartering away equal rights for the benefit of a favored class, the body of citizenship will find them out. In either case their position will be one not to be envied. They cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

Civic Pride Means Civic Progress

## The Town of No-Good

Kind friends have you heard of the Town of No-Good

On the banks of the river Slow,

Where the Some-Time-or-Other scents the air,

And the soft Go-Easies grow?

It lies in the Valley of What's-the-Use,

In the province of Let-her-Slide;

It's the home of the reckless I-don't-care,

Where the Give-it-Ups abide.

The town is as old as the human race,

And it grows with the flight of years;

It is wrapped in the fog of the idler's dreams,

Its streets are paved with discarded schemes.

And are sprinkled with useless tears.

—N. Y. Press

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you'd trade at home."

## THE FRANK CORDTS FURNITURE CO.

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Streets

Hoboken, N. J.

"The Store That Saves You Money"  
Furniture For Your Office and Your Home

# Board of Trade Bulletin

## Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

OCT -NOV., 1914

No. 7

### Hoboken's Prosperity Assured

Notwithstanding the temporary depression caused by the European War, conditions are ripe for Hoboken's manufacturing and industrial progress. With its desirable location in the Port of New York; as the terminal point of the important railroad lines running east and west and binding together the entire country; with its six trans-Atlantic steamship lines carry a substantial share of the freight and passenger traffic in and out of the port to and from Europe; and linked up with the Water Ways System extending from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, it offers every advantage to the manufacturer and shipper.

It is the prevailing impression based upon a knowledge of modern warfare that the present struggle cannot long continue and when it is ended Hoboken's commercial and industrial development will be given added stimulus.

The Hoboken Land & Improvement Co., encouraged by the success of its new 10-story terminal factory building, has completed plans for a comprehensive scheme of building similar in character, to be constructed upon the land which is now being filled in in the cove at Fourteenth Street. The original plans of the Company called for a single building of the type just completed, but the idea of a series of U-shaped buildings to be built in units, each unit to be constructed as required, the whole cov-

ering a period of years, was subsequently conceived and adopted.

When all of these buildings are completed this section of the city will be the equal of any in the country for lofts, factories and factory terminal warehouses of the most modern construction; it will also give to Hoboken industrial advantages possessed by no other community in the country.

#### OTHER IMPORTANT BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Other important buildings nearing completion in the up-town section, are the new home of the Meader-Atlas Co. and the plant of the Elevator Supply and Repair Co. The Beck Wall Paper Company's building has also had another story added in order to increase the capacity of the factory. The changes made, and those in prospect will transform upper Hoboken. Fortunately, however, there is no sewerage problem in that part of the city and progress has not been retarded in consequence. The next step should be the re-paving of Fourteenth Street from the Viaduct to the Ferry; but as a matter of economy this will probably be deferred until after the completion of the sewer outlet on this Street.

The activity in the construction of factory buildings will be a source of gratification to the tax payer, as well as a factor in the City's prosperity, for the erection of the Land Improvement



Company's new buildings alone will mean an addition of \$1,000,000 to the City's ratables.

The properties of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Lines have also undergone material improvements in the past few years. Not only have these Lines given special attention to the development of facilities for the expeditious handling of large numbers of passengers and great volumes of freight, the erection of commodious quarters for the comfort of the crews of the vessels and up-to-date buildings for their clerical forces, but special stress has been laid upon the appearance of the pier-approaches—trees being planted along the street and attractive gardens laid out within the enclosures enhancing to a considerable degree the length of River Street on the west side from First Street to Hudson Square Park.

#### INCREASED FACILITIES FOR THE DOCKING OF STEAMERS.

The Holland American Line has also taken another pier in order to prepare for its new steamer, the Statendam, which will be placed in service next Spring. The addition of this modern vessel will further augment the fleet of crack ocean liners docking in Hoboken—a fleet which has no equal anywhere. The Holland-America Line's new pier will be a double-decker similar to the Fifth-street pier and will be lengthened about 80 feet. The Scandinavian American Line is also ideally located above Fifteenth Street, where many changes have been made.

Being vessels of neutral nations, the Holland-America and the Scandinavian American steamers have continued to run despite the war, as a result there has not been an entire cessation of work along the water front and all of Hoboken's dock workers and others identified with the steamship lines have

not felt the pinch of poverty to its fullest extent.

But Hoboken's prosperity cannot long be retarded by the war, undoubtedly there has been and still is stagnation and depression in some quarters and this will continue for a time or until a readjustment takes place; but ours has been a natural and healthful growth and we cannot be vitally nor permanently affected by the present European catastrophe—in fact, the War involving, as it does, the larger powers of Europe with one exception, has opened for us more avenues of trade and wider fields for the exploitation of AMERICAN-MADE GOODS. We believe that great prosperity is in store for the City of Hoboken.

During the summer from June 1, to date, there has been much activity in the building line in Hoboken, and some of the most important for which permits have been issued by the Building Department are as follows:

5-story brick building at 15th and Grand Streets, cost...	\$20,000
Additional story to 5-story building at 514 Willow Avenue .....	5,000
New Synagogue at 115-117 Park Avenue .....	26,400
Alterations and repairs, 78-82 River Street (American House) .....	5,800
5-story brick building, 602 Park Avenue .....	16,500
5-story brick building, 72 Hudson Street .....	22,000
2-story steel pier and extension of pier foot of Fifth Street.	139,000
3-story brick building, 617 Newark Street .....	8,400

There has been in addition to the above a large number of alterations in store fronts, extensions to buildings, alterations in residences and other repair work on a large scale.

## Bank in Hoboken

The merchants, manufacturers and residents of Hoboken must remember that the slogan "Trade in Hoboken," also means bank in Hoboken.

Our little city, the largest in percentage of population to area in the United States, can boast of nine banks; comprising six Trust Companies, two National Banks and one Savings Institution, the total deposits of which aggregate many millions.

This city has never had a bank failure, which amply demonstrates the careful and efficient management which prevails, coupled with the strict State supervision. During the panic of 1907 when New York banks were having trouble, the local institutions hardly felt the tension.

At present the splendid condition of our local banks is shown by the fact that the sixty day clause has not been resorted to. The full confidence of the people in our banks is well merited and deserved, therefore

**"Bank in Hoboken"**

## Neutrality in Spirit and Fact

We deplore the war—

BECAUSE of the desolation it will spread throughout the countries involved.

BECAUSE of the passion and race hatred it engenders.

BECAUSE of the sacrifice of the best blood of the nations at war.

BECAUSE of the destruction of priceless works of art and architecture.

BECAUSE of the ruin of a world commerce which has taken years in the building.

BECAUSE of the effect it will have upon the culture of Europe.

AND BECAUSE of the poverty and suffering which it will entail upon large groups of workers in our own and other American cities.

But we believe in ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY all the time and for all of the people in this country, the neutrality which conforms in letter and spirit to the proclamation of our President.

## Why Not in Hoboken?

Prof. H. R. Francis of the New York State College of Forestry, has during the summer, completed a detailed survey of streets in Manhattan suitable for tree planting. In the area surveyed, consisting of 60 miles of streets, 40 have been found capable of sustaining tree growth, and it has been recommended by the tree planting association interested in this work that the city make an appropriation for the planting of trees and their care.

Other large cities, among them Buffalo, and New Haven, have been successful in growing trees in their streets and the movement is finding enthusiastic supporters throughout many other towns and cities of our country. Trees planted on the streets not only add to the aesthetic appearance, but contribute materially to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

It is not so long ago that a number of the streets of Hoboken were picturesque with shade trees, but unfortunately these have disappeared through lack of proper care; at present there remain only a few blocks upon which trees are grown, but any citizen who possesses a doubt as to the practicability of tree planting on Hoboken's streets should make special note of the trees which have been set out on the west side of River street and in the approaches to the steamship piers, as well as on Eleventh street.

Here is a hint for a group of public spirited citizens and the various organizations of our city.

Let us plant more trees.

Members of the Womans' Club have taken the initiative in an endeavour to create a general sentiment in favor of a comprehensive plan for the planting of trees on our streets, and the subject will be discussed at a meeting to be held in the Columbia Club on December 10th. All interested citizens are invited to attend.

The man whose orthodoxy in politics, leads him to subordinate the interests of his city to those of his party, is very often a knave, more often a fool and frequently both.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

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ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

Our community is passing through a trying period, and the situation calls for the loyal co-operation of every citizen. Many of the local dock workers and others employed by the steamship lines are without work as a result of the war and a feeling of depression exists among a substantial number of our citizens in consequence. Various suggestions have been made for the alleviation of the condition of the people out of employment, but some of these suggestions savor too much of charity. The dock workers have no desire to throw themselves upon the city's bounty, and unless the situation becomes desperate, they will not do so.

We would therefore request every business man and manufacturer to co-operate with us and with the city officials in an effort to provide work wherever it may be found, for the men in our city now in urgent need of funds; we also welcome any suggestion which may tend toward a solution of the problem which confronts us.

We would further suggest to any citizens who may contemplate giving to charitable causes at this time, that they withhold their contributions until it is definitely certain that the money will not be required for the relief of those in sore financial straits at home.

We would also invite the co-operation of representatives from the various Longshoremen's Unions, and while we can make no definite promises to secure employment, we are willing to do all that lays in our power to supply work for those who most need it.

The Poor Master has shown a commendable zeal in his efforts to meet unusual conditions and citizens who may have employment of any sort to offer are advised to communicate with him at once, or with this office.

\* \* \*

Civic Pride Means Civic Progress.

\* \* \*

Hoboken's Public Market is still much in evidence and practically all of the farmers who now patronize it are the same ones who brought their produce into town last year when the market was in the experimental stage. The Public Market has attained proportions which justify its continuance and the city officials will do well to take up the matter of municipal supervision.

\* \* \*

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE BOARD'S DOLLAR DINNER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10th.

"Concentrate for More Effective Civic Work," will be our slogan during the coming year.

Come out and hear about our plans.

\* \* \*

## The Widow's Mite

That the question of pensioning widows will soon become a serious one was apparent from the remarks of a speaker at the County Exhibit. It is patent to even the most superficial observer that the cost of the administration of this fund will soon be prohibitive and the taxpayer will be faced with another problem of expenditures.

Publicity Consists Largely in Being Either Roasted or Toasted.

## The High Cost of Government

In a street address a few days ago, a political speaker stated in substance, that an increase in the tax rate was inevitable and was due largely to the general demand for improved streets, more efficient health inspection, the development of recreational facilities, an improved order of education, up-to-date fire fighting equipment, etc. To a large extent this is true, we know that the new order of things calls for increased expenditures and nobody but a selfish or short-sighted taxpayer will object to paying his share for improvements which help to make a community a desirable place in which to live and work.

Too often however communities have high tax rates without deriving benefits in proportion and unless the tax payer is convinced that the municipal system of his community is efficient, he is not apt to sit quiet and watch the tax rate soar skyward.

## Fight for Three Cent Fare Begun

Mr. C. N. Rand has been engaged by the Committee of the Common Council to make the fight for a three cent fare on the trolley lines within the city limits of Hoboken. Mr. Rand's fee for his services will be \$5,000 and this figure was acceptable to the Committee. It is expected that the work will be well under way within another week.

The *Hudson Dispatch* commenting on the fight for three-cent fares in Hoboken, has this to say:

"Hoboken has at last got down to work in the matter of fighting for three-cent fares, the engagement of Mr. Rand, the expert, having been settled upon. If the city can win it will be a big advertisement, for such news gets big publicity—and publicity of that sort cannot be bought, it has to be earned. But the publicity will not be as valuable as the reduction in the fares, if accomplished. The ride in Hoboken, from one end of the city to the other, is less than a mile, and is not worth three cents."

Publicity isn't the issue, though we do not deny the value of it; the only thing that now interests the citizen of Hoboken is whether he

is to have the benefit of a reduced fare; all other considerations are of minor importance to him.

If the fight should result in failure, the publicity the City might gain or the physical valuation of the Street Railroad's property which might be obtained, will be but cold comfort to the citizens and taxpayers.

The Board of Trade has gone on record in favor of a three-cent fare in Hoboken.

## NEUTRALITY — Comparison

### Woodrow Wilson

"Every man who really loves America will think and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned.... It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action.... We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments.... I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against the deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality, which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

### Charles W. Eliot

"Although the people of the United States mean to maintain faithfully a legal neutrality, they are not and cannot be neutral or indifferent as to the ultimate outcome of this titanic struggle. It already seems to them that France, England and Russia are fighting for freedom and civilization... American sympathies and hopes cannot possibly be neutral for the whole history and present state of American liberty forbids. For the present thinking Americans can only try to appreciate the scope and real issue of this formidable convulsion and so be ready to seize every opportunity that may present itself to further the cause of human freedom..... Germany has entered into this war rashly, and selfishly, and in a barbarous spirit."

## An Argument for Consolidation

The appropriation this year for Rivers and Harbors is conspicuous for what it doesn't appropriate to this part of New Jersey. When we get down to "practical politics," perhaps Hoboken and some other communities nearby will receive the attention which their industrial importance merits. Appropriations do not come by wishing for them.

Civic Pride Means Civic Progress.



### When is a Nurse Not a Nurse?

The local Board of Education has appointed a young lady to the position of nurse in the Public Schools. An organization of professional nurses has protested against the appointment on the ground that the young lady is not a qualified nurse. Several citizens have also voiced to the Board of Education their objections to the appointment. So far as we can see the Commissioners of Education have shown no disposition to ~~carry~~ the matter further, and from their attitude the public may conclude that the subject is closed.

In conversation with the writer, several of the members of the Board of Education have admitted that they do not know whether the young lady appointed to the position of nurse possesses the necessary qualifications or whether she is a duly qualified nurse; however, she still holds her job despite protests emanating from sources, the responsibility and sincerity of which can hardly be questioned.

The taxpayer has a right to know whether the objections of responsible and interested citizens are well founded in this case; if they are, there is only one course open; if they are not, it would be an easy matter for the Board of Education to vindicate itself. Public bodies should not lose sight of the fact that public opinion still cuts some figure, especially when the taxpayer is behind it.

### Wanted—A Board of Trade

The following is taken from the *Home Builder*, published at Sayreville, N. J.:

"One of the urgent needs of our township at the present time is a local Board of Trade to work in conjunction with our Township Committee in an endeavor to bring industries into our town, which will provide suitable employment for those of our people who are obliged to work out of town. There are many inducements a Board of Trade can offer to prospective industries, such as free land for sites, exemption from taxes for a period of time, facilities for shipment for goods by water and by rail, banking facilities, etc. If our Township Committee would call a meeting at

which all our people could express their views on this subject it would result in getting our people together on questions of this kind, which affect the well being and progress of Sayreville Township. A movement of this kind should be started if we are ever to get out of the woods." THE WORTH OF A THING IS LEARNED BY THE WANT OF IT.

### Board Opposed to Changes Affecting Local Banks

The trustees at their meeting on Sept. 16th, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

*Whereas:* The Federal Reserve Bank Organization Committee has placed the banks of the City of Hoboken, as well as those in the County of Hudson, in District No. 3, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and,

*Whereas:* In applying for membership in and assenting to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, the banks in this city were under the assumption that the districts would be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business, and that they would naturally be included within the district that their business has been transacted in for years past, and,

*Whereas:* Maintaining reserves, rediscounting paper and clearing checks with a Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia, will be of serious inconvenience and result in a loss of business, besides greatly adding to the cost of conducting their business. Therefore, be it

*Resolved:* That we the Board of Trade of Hoboken, N. J., respectfully submit that the assignment of Hoboken to the district other than that of New York would be directly opposed to the natural trend of business and would militate against the free, convenient and established financial exchange between business and banking institutions of our city and the city of New York, and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board, and that we urge the members of Congress from this State to use their best endeavors to procure the assignment of our city and vicinity to the New York District.

Adopted September 16th, 1914.

## Public Health and Hoboken— An Appeal

A century ago there were only a few people who did not believe that disease in its various manifestations came as an infliction from the gods; to-day there ought to be only a very few people who do not know that disease is not inevitable, that it is not due to fate but that it is, within certain limitations, the result of our own ignorance and neglect. We have learned this great truth not in a day, not in a week, but in many years and at the expense of hundreds of thousands of human lives.

The past century has witnessed a marvelous development of knowledge in all branches of science; and, so far as a direct benefit to mankind is concerned, the development of knowledge in preventative medicine has been by far the most important.

The wonderful achievements due to the rapid strides which have been made in the field of preventative medicine during the past 40 years stand as a lasting tribute to the medical profession. Prompted solely by a genuine altruism the physicians have toiled unceasingly,— have even sacrificed their lives, in order to conserve human life, and increase its economic efficiency by the elimination of preventable diseases and also to guard human kind against the assaults of ignorance, indifference, and neglect.

If you will but recall the words of Disraeli: "The public health is the foundation on which reposes the happiness of the people and the power of the country; the care of the public health is the first duty of a statesman," and if you will then reflect for a moment on the fact that the testimony of all those who are competent to judge, agrees that at least 50% of all cases of sickness are preventable, you will at once understand why it is that the Federal Government, the various states and all progressive municipalities have, in the past fifteen or twenty years, taken an active interest in preventative medicine and public health. It is needless to add that the developments have been in every instance most gratifying. Do you ask, "What has been

accomplished?" To-day the results are manifest in the reduction of yellow fever and small-pox to an almost negligible quantity; in robbing of their former terror, epidemics such as plague, cholera and diphtheria; in the preservation of the eyesight of thousands of innocent infants; in the lowered infant mortality; in the prevention of typhoid in our army camps; in lessening the suffering and economic loss in quarantine; and finally in developing happier, healthier and longer lived communities the world over.

Let me remind you of the work of Surgeon-General Gorgas and his associates through whose indefatigable efforts to improve sanitary conditions, the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible. On a medal recently presented to Dr. Gorgas in appreciation of his remarkable service the following words were inscribed, "*Salus populi suprema lex est.*" This should, indeed, be adopted as the motto of every city, of every State, yes, and of the entire nation.

You may be surprised and disappointed, to hear that our city lags far behind in its health methods. Twenty-four years ago the present Sanitary Code was adopted—twenty-four years ago—before the general use of antitoxin in diphtheria; before the discovery of tetanus antitoxin; before the mosquito was known to transmit malaria; before the fly was known to spread typhoid; before the beginning of the great crusade against tuberculosis; before the inoculation against typhoid; before the use of tuberculin; almost before the most advanced municipalities even thought of an attempt to reduce infant mortality; before the pasteurization of milk was made compulsory in progressive communities; in short before this all important movement to conserve the health, efficiency and happiness of the individual and of the community, had taken tangible form.

You would not live in a city in which there were no automobiles, no telephones, no telegraph stations; in which the only source of artificial light was a candle or an oil lamp, in which you had to ride around in a horse-car,

THE LATEST THING IN FALL STYLES—Hoboken's Financial Statement



and in which you had to purchase all your supplies from one small, old-fashioned, ill kept store; and yet, you seem to be perfectly willing to live in a city where the work of the Department of Health is carried on with an appropriation totally inadequate for the purpose.

Remember that the responsibility for the conditions that have made this possible, lies with the people and that the power and authority for bettering conditions rests with the people. You owe it to your family, to your friends, and to yourself to exercise this power and authority and to demand that the city set aside each year a sum sufficient to insure the most up-to-date methods for the protection of the Public Health.

The City of Hoboken spends \$245,584 yearly (this year) in order to advance education; \$155,711 in the prevention of unnecessary loss by fire; \$165,554 to insure protection against lawlessness;—why, then, should we not expend an adequate amount of money to prevent unnecessary sickness, impairment of efficiency and loss of life? The City of Hoboken can purchase public health almost as readily as it can any commodity. Why not therefore, set aside a sum sufficient to maintain a Health Programme which will be 100% efficient, and which in its enforcement will receive the respect and co-operation of the citizens.

### The County Exhibit

Instead of the regular meeting scheduled for October 20th; the Trustees decided to request the members of the Board to attend the County Exhibit held in the Public Library. This

Exhibit consisted of a series of interesting charts showing WHAT THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS, WHAT IT DOES, WHAT IT COSTS, WHY IT COSTS and WHO OUR PUBLIC SERVANTS ARE.

Mr. Burhorn presided at the meeting on the evening of the 20th and in the course of his brief address made some terse and timely comments upon the County Government, he also took occasion to reply to the unflattering editorial comments made upon the Exhibit by a local newspaper.

Mr. George J. McEwan the other speaker concisely stated the aim of the Citizens Federation under whose auspices the Exhibit was held and made an appeal for a simple method of government and a more economical administration of affairs in Hudson County.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade worked in conjunction with Earl W. Crecraft, Secretary of the Citizens Federation, in the preparation of the charts for the Exhibit.

### YOUR CIVIC DUTY



Wake up Mr. Citizen

There are some important questions to be settled on Election Day,—questions which very materially affect the welfare of this community. **YOUR INTEREST IS YOUR CITY'S INTEREST!**

"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

**THE FRANK CORDTS  
URNITURE CO.**

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Streets

Hoboken, N. J.

**"The Store That Saves You Money"**

Furniture For Your Office and Your Home

# Board of Trade Bulletin

## Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

DECEMBER, 1914

No. 8

### Taxation and Assessment

The discussion of taxation and assessment at the December meeting attracted a substantial number of the Board's members, and an unusually large proportion of visitors.

Major Henry Lohmann, Jr., of the local Board, and Thomas B. Usher, of the County Board of Assessors, handled the question of taxation exhaustively. Both speakers were kept busy replying to frequent queries from the audience, and as Mr. Usher stated, there was no mistaking the interest aroused in what is usually considered a dry subject. Mr. Usher began with a review of the general subject of taxation from the primitive methods of early days in New Jersey to the system now in practice. The present law, according to Mr. Usher, works out unequally and frequently hurts the middle class, which is often the most industrious.

"The attempt to place a fixed value upon property taxed is rendered difficult and the system frequently falls down," he said. The speaker stated in effect that a study of the present system of taxation would readily convince anyone that it is fundamentally wrong and does not conform to modern conditions, it has utterly failed in its application, hence the general demand for tax reform in almost every state in the Union. He predicted a readjustment based upon land values and the taxation of natural monopolies, with the exemption of much of the personal property at present taxed,

or upon which the authorities are attempting to place a tax.

The increase in taxation during the last fifteen or twenty years is out of proportion to the increase in population and often exercises a detrimental influence upon industry and enterprises.

The manner of accounting now in vogue is also expensive and much of the work of the various tax boards overlap. No scheme of taxation, however, can control the expenditures of city officials—this is something which lies with the citizens themselves—in most instances the more money public officials receive the more they spend, and civic bodies, boards of trade, and other organizations will do well to adopt a plan for aggressive action against extravagant expenditures by officials in power.

Mr. Lohmann, speaking as a member of the local Board of Assessors, presented an interesting array of figures, in chart form, representing the result of his work upon the various State and municipal reports.

"An explanation for the present high tax rate," the Major said, "was an appropriate subject for his remarks." He contended that Hoboken was bearing more than its share of the burden of the county tax. Six years ago the city of Hoboken was paying fifteen per cent. of the county tax budget; to-day it has been reduced to only thirteen and one-quarter per cent, and should be much smaller.

Corporations in Hoboken, including the



Public Service Railway Company, and the Gas and Electric Companies, pay too small a sum in proportion to the benefits derived, and the Legislature should be appealed to in order to increase the present rate of two per cent. which these companies are now paying on their gross receipts to five per cent. Thus the city would derive an additional \$20,000. Through the efforts of the local assessors, the Lackawanna Railroad has had its property valuations increased \$2,100,000.

Between 1907 and 1914 there has been a marked increase in all municipal expenditures. The Police and Fire Departments, Charities, Streets, Bonded Indebtedness, Interest on Temporary Loans, and the Department of Education all show a material increase, the last-named having jumped from \$272,000 in 1907 to \$487,000 in 1914.

The increase in cost of county government has been \$136,420 and the contingent fund \$15,800. Seven years ago (1907) Hoboken paid \$959,635, this year (1914), \$1,578,553. This includes county and city taxes.

"Among other things we spend money faster than we acquire ratables to tax upon," said the Major. The speaker advocated the passage of a law which would make it compulsory to put in every deed of conveyance the true consideration therefor, and to provide for the report of such consideration to the Board of Assessors of the taxing district in which the land conveyed might lie. At the present time it is customary not to express in deeds the true consideration. This would tend to equalize assessments throughout the State.

### Via Panama Canal From Pacific To Hoboken.

First Vessel To This Port From Bellingham, Washington With Fish For the Eastern Markets.

How many of us imagined at the time this country undertook to dig the Panama Canal that the opening of the great ditch would be of such direct benefit to Hoboken as to pave the way for the establishment of a new and lucrative industry here. Again, who was farsighted, or rather clairvoyant, enough to foresee that the opportunity for establishing this new industry should go hand-in-hand with the proud circumstances that Hoboken was the objective point of the first vessel to come through the Panama Canal from the Pacific with a full cargo aboard.

On Thursday, October 15, the steamship *Windber* left Bellingham, Washington. After an eventful trip her skipper, Captain Emil Jackson, steered the trim craft into Lackawanna Pier No. 3 and began unloading a cargo of 5,000,000 cans of salmon which had been sent here for distribution in the east, by the Pacific American Fisheries. He returns with a cargo of iron and tin for the merchants and manufacturers of Bellingham.

Before Captain Jackson left for home town, however, he was visited by Mayor

Cook and the Secretary of the Board of Trade, the first to extend the welcome of the city to the newcomer, the second to convey through the Captain the good wishes of the Hoboken Board of Trade to the Chamber of Commerce in Bellingham. Both visitors joined in expressing the hope that they would see more of the Captain.

The unloading of the *Windber* alone gave temporary employment to about one hundred men. But the benefit to Hoboken does not end here if the city is as much alive to its opportunities as those who sent the *Windber* here. The probability is by no means remote that Hoboken may become the chief center for the distribution of canned salmon and also that Hoboken may supply the merchants of the west coast with various articles that they need. It is at least fifty per cent. cheaper, merchants say, to ship cargoes from one coast to another by this route. The *Windber* will be back here this time next year, and another ship will also be employed on the same route.

Captain Jackson was the Board's guest at the December meeting.

## J. HENRY TIMKEN

J. Henry Timken, Second Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and for the last ten years one of its most active supporters, died suddenly at his home on December 14.

Mr. Timken was a familiar figure in civic and political affairs in this city and always took an active part in any movement for the public welfare.

As secretary to his father, the late Herman L. Timken, who was Mayor of Hoboken over thirty years ago, he received his introduction into political life. Since that time he represented the second ward as councilman for two terms, and served as a member of the Health Board, of which body he was President at the time of his death. He was also keenly interested in commission government and worked aggressively for its adoption when the question came before the people in 1911 and 1913. The movement for a new charter also had his support and sympathy.

In addition to his political and civic affiliations, Mr. Timken was identified with various other benevolent, fraternal and social organizations, among them the Elks, Masons, German Club, Royal Arcanum, Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Germania Riding Club, and Hoboken Quartet Club. He devoted some of his time and attention to the movement for a Safe and Sane Fourth of July, in preparation for the successful celebrations of 1913 and 1914.

His work as a member of the German-Austro-Hungarian Relief Fund, of which he was Treasurer, was the most recent evidence of his public spirit. The deceased is survived by his wife, who, like her husband, is connected with a well-known Hoboken family. Four children, two daughters and two sons, also survive.

## Paying Twice for the Same Work

The estate of Eugene Smith, the late City Engineer, instituted proceedings against the city of Hoboken to recover \$3,358.00 which it is claimed is due for plans and specifications drawn up for certain improvements on the streets. The plans include the improvement of Washington Street throughout its entire length, excepting the single block from Newark Street to First Street, and the improvement of Elysian Park, Hudson Square Park and Fourteenth Street. City Attorney Fallon has advised a compromise which will cost the city about \$2,500.00.

There is not much doubt that the city is liable for services performed by the deceased prior to his death and will have to pay the bill, but the question arises—Why must the city pay twice for the same work, and who is responsible?

## Hamburg-American Line Continues to Pay Employees.

According to the announcement by officials of the Hamburg-American Line, the company is paying out more than five thousand dollars each month to its employees here and in Brooklyn. The steamship company is living up to its agreement to pay the salaries of all employees caring for the ships at both of these places.

Men in the employ of the line who are engaged in the war have been paid in full up to August 31. From September 1 of this year, all yearly salaries of \$400 or more have been reduced from five to six per cent.; all below \$400 remain the same.

The families of married men in the government service receive the pay of the fathers at the front; a bonus of six per cent. for every child under sixteen years is also paid up to twenty per cent.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

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## OFFICERS

President, C. ALFRED BURHORN  
1st V. P., C. H. C. JAGELS  
2nd V. P., J. HENRY TIMKEN  
Treas., HENRY C. STENECK  
Sec'y Robert Rieser

1915

F. W. Schmalz  
H. V. Broeser  
Frank Cordts

## TRUSTEES

1916

Edward W. Martin  
Christian P. Tietje  
Rudolph Schroeder

1917

Harry Ferguson  
Richard Beyer  
H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

The recent storm, besides emphasizing the crying necessity for new sewers in several sections of the city, has again very forcibly demonstrated the shortcomings of the Washington Street car line. The schedule maintained by the line operating on our principal business thoroughfare, especially between the hours of 9.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. is, even in clement weather, hardly calculated to please its patrons; but the service during a rain or snow storm is anything but satisfactory. A slight fall of snow or a rain of a few hours duration is enough to demoralize the whole schedule.

The general public, of course, is well aware that an excessive rain which floods terminals is ample excuse for upsetting a schedule, and that a heavy snowfall is bound to impede travel somewhat; but the Washington Street line usually becomes badly tangled long before the rain has fallen in sufficient volume to affect the terminals, or even before the snow has had a chance to attain any depth.

We have small sympathy with much of the hysterical public clamor against the Public Service Corporation, but in this instance we are entirely in accord with the sentiment which classifies the trolley service on Washington Street as inadequate and inefficient. The Secretary has made a personal investigation covering a considerable period, and he feels that the attitude of the public is justified.

Not only is the service during inclement weather just cause for complaint, but the method of stopping pay-as-you-enter cars at both crossings of side streets, is open to censure. The adherence to this rule materially increases the running time between the upper and lower ferries. One stop only at each side street, the south side for north bound cars, and the north side for south bound cars, would remedy this and also

contribute to the element of safety, as there is always the danger of collision with rapidly moving vehicles, and especially fire apparatus, at intersecting streets. Such accidents have happened on several occasions to the writer's knowledge.

Another cause for complaint is the archaic method of sweeping snow from the tracks, heaping it up on either side of the street, instead of removing it. This in itself causes frequent vehicular blockades and resultant delay in operation of cars. The trolley company has, however, shown a willingness to co-operate with the city on a plan for the solution of this difficulty and the officials have been in consultation with the Mayor for the purpose. We hope the conferences will bear fruit.

\* \*  
\*

In its endorsement of the commission government movement the Board has followed its custom of previous years. Being strictly non-partisan, the scheme to secure a modern method of government to supercede the antiquated and inadequate city charter under which our city is now governed, must recommend itself to every citizen and business man who has the interests of his home town at heart. The significant fact is that many men more or less prominent in public life, a number of them heretofore opponents of the new system, have come out unequivocally for it.

\* \*  
\*

## Pruning the Membership

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the Trustees, thirty names were removed from our membership roll. These members have never evinced the least interest in the Board's work and the Trustees deemed it advisable to drop them without further notice. Still others will be removed before the first of the year.

## Trade at Home

On the evening of December 8, a group of local lawyers held their banquet in a hotel in New York City. Without question it was their right to dine in Kamtschata, or even darkest Africa, if they so desired; but most of these lawyers derive a large part of their incomes from the citizens and business men of this city and their appreciation of this fact could have been far more fittingly shown by the selection of a local hotel.

The practice of many local organizations of holding their dinners out of town is to be deplored as a violation of the home trade spirit. The practice is increasing rather than diminishing.

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The *Hudson Observer*, commenting editorially upon the "Pay as You Go" system recently adopted by the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, says: "Kenosha isn't much of a place, but it is a pioneer, and its experiment will be watched with interest."

As a matter of fact, Kenosha is quite a place! Beside being the county seat of Kenosha County, it is a popular health and summer resort, favorably located on Lake Michigan, and possessing one of the finest harbors on the lake. Excellent train and trolley service connect it with Chicago and Milwaukee. It is also the home of a well-known educational institution; can boast of a memorial library of 20,000 volumes, beside a public library; it ranks third among the cities of Wisconsin in the value of its manufactured products, which last year amounted to about \$15,000,000. It has doubled its population in ten years, an indication of progressiveness and prosperity. Its industries include the manufacture of typewriters, automobiles, wagons, automobile and wagon lamps, bicycles and furniture, in addition to varied machine shop products. One of the most widely used wire mattress fabrics is also made there.

Another evidence of Kenosha's progress is a municipally owned and operated water works. Kenosha has caught the new spirit which is rapidly spreading its influence in many wide-awake American communities,—a spirit which spells civic and industrial advancement—a spirit which some of our newspapers would do well to heed.

## Interest on Gas Deposits

The Public Utility Commissioners will hold a session in the Chancery Chambers in Jersey City on January 29, 1915, to hear the complaint of Dr. Joseph D. Peters, of Hoboken, against the Public Service Gas and Electric Company. The local minister has been conducting an aggressive fight for the payment of interest on deposits which consumers are compelled to pay to the lighting company, in order to secure service; and the decision of the Utility Commission to hear the complaint will be regarded with satisfaction by the general public, not only in Hoboken, but throughout the entire State.

With the question of shutting off the gas or electricity of delinquents who contend that their deposits exceed the amount of their indebtedness and should cover the deficiency, we have very little sympathy, as there appears to be ample justification for this practice as a means of protection to the gas company against unscrupulous persons or people who consider it no shame to "do" a corporation. But the public is entitled to interest on the money deposit which it places with the company, and this interest should be payable to the consumer of light, on a stated period, or deducted from his bill at the end of the year.

The hearing will also demonstrate to what extent the people are interested in this fight.

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Are you a real citizen of this city, or make believe one? Are you doing your civic duty or dodging? Are you knocking or boosting? Are you carrying your share or letting the burden fall on the other fellow



## Fire Commissioners Reconsider Appointments.

On November 23, the Fire Commissioners adopted resolutions appointing three new firemen to the local department and promoting others. Commissioners McGrath, Barry, and Draffin voted for the resolution and Commissioners Cordts and Balrenburg voted in the negative.

On November 25, two days later, the Trustees of this Board adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Fire Board and at the same time instructed counselors Pierson & Schroeder to examine into the validity of the action and have the same set aside if possible.

After an examination of the six resolutions and of the law bearing thereon, Pierson & Schroeder concluded that the action of the Fire Board was illegal and that the same could be set aside in the courts.

Counsel, with the approval of President Burhorn, notified the Fire Commissioners as follows:

"We beg to advise you that we have been retained by the Hoboken Board of Trade to examine into the validity of the action taken by your Board in the adoption of six certain resolutions at your meeting held on November 23, 1914, wherein and whereby Messrs. McGrath, Wendelken and Fitzpatrick were added to the membership of the Fire Department and Messrs. Haggerty, Scott and Driesen were promoted in rank. Our examination of the law and the resolutions has convinced us that your action is open to successful attack and that upon presentation of the matter to the courts these resolutions would be declared illegal.

"In view of these facts, we fell certain that you will reconsider this matter and not compel us to take any further action."

The following letter received from the Fire Board speaks for itself:

Messrs. Pierson & Schroeder, Steneck Building, Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sirs: President Draffin of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Hoboken has directed me to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., addressed "Board of Fire Commissioners, Hoboken, N. J.," in the matter of Messrs. McGrath, Wendelken and Fitzpatrick appointments to Hoboken Fire Department, and Messrs. Haggerty, Scott and Driesen promotions, and to inform you

that at a special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held yesterday, at 2 o'clock p. m., the resolutions appointing Messrs. McGrath, Wendelken and Fitzpatrick members of the Hoboken Fire Department were reconsidered and rescinded, as were also the resolutions promoting Messrs. Haggerty and Scott lieutenants and Isaac M. Driesen an engineer in the Hoboken Fire Department.

Respectfully yours,

D. A. HAGGERTY,

Clerk.

It is only fair to say here that President Draffin voted with Commissioners Bahrenburg and Cordts in rescinding the Fire Board's previous resolutions. We do not seek to analyze the motives which actuated the commissioners who voted for the appointments and promotions, but inasmuch as these changes were not to take effect until after Commissioner Draffin's term had expired, we question the spirit of it; its illegality of course was a foregone conclusion.

In view of the Fire Board's subsequent decision, no further action is necessary so far as this Board is concerned.

## The Public Be D——d!

Additional protest has been lodged with the Board of Education by the Hoboken Medical Society against the employment of any but qualified trained nurses in our schools.

As told in these columns last month, trained nurses, medical men, and citizens have protested against the appointment of a young woman as a nurse in the schools who, it is alleged, does not possess the necessary professional qualifications. Notwithstanding, the Board of Education has paid no heed to the protestants. It is further alleged that some of the members of the Board do not know whether the young lady in question is a trained nurse, and it is also alleged that at least one of the commissioners has admitted that he now knows that the young lady is not a trained nurse. But the matter seems to be closed so far as the members of the Board of Education are concerned.

## The Dollar Dinner

The advantage of constructive co-operation with the city administration as opposed to the idle crying of "graft"—this was the underlying suggestion in many of the speeches made at the Dollar Dinner of the Board of Trade, held at Meyer's Hotel, in lieu of the Board's regular November meeting.

Mr. Palmer Campbell, who has a happy faculty of framing practical propositions in a practical way, expressed the idea best when he told his listeners that it was not the right thing to cry graft, but that each citizen should put his shoulder to the wheel and take an honest interest in the affairs of the city.

"We keep our eye on the tax rate too much," said Mr. Campbell. "No one would say a word about the tax rate if our streets were in a good condition and municipal matters done in an economical way."

Chairman Patrick M. Duffy of the Common Council, who retires from office January 1, seconded the idea of the public taking an intelligent interest in the work of the administration. He also favored the proposition of reducing the Board of Councilmen from ten to five members, and spoke a good word for commission government.

Judge I. W. Rufus Besson assured the members of the new Council present that although it is not the province of the Board of Trade to enter into politics, they might expect the Board to back them up in any proposition for the city's good.

Mayor Martin Cooke recalled the promises he had made at his dinner the year before at Meyer's Hotel, adding that he had done his best since then to carry out the projects outlined by himself.

Max Miller, Republican councilman from the fifth ward, said that he had entered the lists to aid the Mayor in his work for Hoboken.

Corporation Counsel John J. Fallon criticized what he considered a tendency toward mudslinging and inactivity on the part of the Board of Trade in the past. Instead of crying "graft" the speaker suggested that political critics carry their complaints to the proper authorities in order to have the evils complained of eradicated.

President C. Alfred Burhorn acted as toastmaster. Other speakers were Councilman Harry L. Schmulling of the second ward, who spoke of the many unnecessary municipal boards; Councilman Herman Henke, who announced the glad message that hereafter the Council would sit at 8 o'clock in the evening so that the citizens might all attend; and Assistant Secretary Hayden, of the Jersey Chamber of Commerce, who offered the aid of that body to the Hoboken Board.

Seventy-five guests attended the dinner. Among them the following city officials: Mayor Cooke, Councilmen Wallace, Miller, Duffy, Schoenebaum, Henke, and Schmulling.

Regrets were received from Councilmen Ryan and Borrone and Recorder McGovern.

"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

THE **FRANK CORDT'S**  
**URNITURE CO.**

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken

"The Store That Saves You Money"

Furniture For Your Office and Your Home.



# Improved Service From Hoboken

HOBOKEN MANUFACTURERS' R. R. CO.

Lessee

"HOBOKEN SHORE ROAD"

Foot of Fifth Street

Hoboken, N. J.

SAVE TIME, MONEY  
AND

FERRY TOLLS

NEW YORK CLASS  
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MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS, DELIVER YOUR FREIGHT TO THE "HOBOKEN SHORE ROAD" FOR FORWARDING SAME DAY VIA:

Erie Railroad  
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—West of Albany  
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New York, Ontario and Western Railroad  
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IN ANY QUANTITY

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad

IN CARLOADS ONLY

Freight received for the

Erie Railroad  
Lehigh Valley Railroad  
New York, Ontario & Western Railroad  
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad  
—West of Albany  
West Shore Railroad  
—New England points via the West Shore  
—through the Albany and Troy gateways.

UP TO FOUR O'CLOCK

BEFORE NOON EACH DAY

WILL BE FORWARDED THE SAME DAY, BY THE SAME FAST TRAINS AS THOUGH DELIVERED AT NEW YORK PIERS.

Pennsylvania Railroad freight received up to 5:30 reaches their yards the same night.

THIS PERMITS YOU TO LOAD FREIGHT FOR THESE SIX ROADS ON ONE TRUCK AND DELIVER IT AT ONE STATION. TRUCKS UNLOADED PROMPTLY—NO LINE TO DELAY YOU. THIS INCREASES THE EARNING CAPACITY OF YOUR TEAMS. RECEIVING STATION OPEN FROM 7:30 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M., INCLUDING THE NOON HOUR.

CARLOADS OF FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED OR DELIVERED AT EITHER "FOOT OF 5TH ST.," OR "15TH ST.," HOBOKEN.

LESS THAN CARLOADS WILL BE RECEIVED OR DELIVERED AT OUR STATION "FOOT OF 5TH STREET."

**WHY TRUCK TO NEW YORK AND STAND IN LINE AT EACH PIER?**

**Reduced Rates for Hoboken in Effect December 15th, 1914**

To New York Central & Hudson River Railroad points between New York and Albany on East side of Hudson River, New York lighterage rates apply which are only one or two cents a hundred over class rates from New York stations.

# Board of Trade Bulletin

Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

MARCH, 1915

No. 9

## THE NEW ERA

### Hoboken Adopts Commission Government.

On February 9 the City of Hoboken adopted the Commission Form of Government, the question being decided by an extremely small margin. The adoption of this modern form of government, now in force in over 348 cities and towns throughout the United States, has come before the voters of our city on two previous occasions and both times was defeated—in 1911 by slightly more than 1,500 votes, and in 1912 by approximately 350 votes. *An analysis of the poll books after the first election revealed the fact that the Walsh Act was not defeated by an honest vote;* it has also been said (though never substantiated) that the second election was not "on the level"; however, the close majority by which the act was rejected at the second election indicated very clearly that a substantial number of the voters of the city regarded the new form of government with favor.

#### PETITIONS SIGNED BY MANY RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS

As on the two previous occasions, the petitions calling for a special election bore the signatures of a majority of the independent voters, as well as the taxpayers and business men, without regard to party affiliation. The movement being strictly non-partisan, received the support of men of all political complexions.

The advocates of commission government conducted their fight without indulging in the personalities which so frequently mark and mar local campaigns. A recognized political party, the avowed opponent of the Walsh Act, did resort to sporadic and stupid attacks upon persons interested in commission government, through the medium of the newspapers; but these statements were so thoroughly nonsensical

that they only served to draw upon the perpetrators the ridicule of many members of their own political party.

#### ABSENCE OF OPEN OPPOSITION

But those conversant with the situation were not deceived by the seeming absence of open opposition to commission government, being perfectly aware of the silent forces employed to defeat the measure. A substantial part of the saloon element, the employees of the City Hall, and a large proportion of the police and fire departments, coupled with the Socialistic forces and one of the county's largest newspapers, labored strenuously to prevent a change in our present form of government. The attitude of the opposing forces was, of course, a natural and logical one, except in the case of the Socialists, who exercised their usual flamboyant and rampant tendencies to oppose, on general principles, any proposition except Socialism. Their enthusiastic, if somewhat ill-advised, condemnation of the proposed new form was welcomed by the local political organization and promptly put to good account.

It must be said to the credit of the Socialists, however, that theirs was the only open opposition encountered. On the other hand, a number of men, prominent in political circles, who were known to be antagonistic to commission government, were conspicuous by their absolute silence. A most significant fact!

While the small margin by which Hoboken adopted commission government may be regarded by some as unsatisfactory, it should be borne in mind that the opposing forces were well entrenched. Actuated largely by personal motives, they fought with great determination; many of the city's employees giving their undivided



time and attention to the campaign without regard to their duties as paid servants of the community. Taking into consideration all the elements of opposition, it may be readily seen that the result of the election was in reality an expression of the opinions of the progressive element who have sought to improve upon the archaic methods of

municipal government which have prevailed in Hoboken for a number of years, and which, more than anything else, have retarded the development of the community.

THE VOTE

The official returns of the election by wards were as follows:

	Votes Cast		Majority	
	For	Against	For	Against
First Ward.....	471	624	...	153
Second Ward.....	862	447	415	...
Third Ward.....	686	861	...	175
Fourth Ward.....	531	849	...	318
Fifth Ward.....	1020	786	234	...
Total.....	3570	3567	...	...
Rejected Ballots, 51.	Necessary for required 30 per cent, 2,749.			
Total Vote, 7,188.	Majority for Commission Government, 3.			

A recount of the vote changes the above figures slightly. The final result of the election is as follows:

For the adoption of the Act	-	-	3589
Against " " "	-	-	3572
Plurality for	-	-	17

The tryout of this new form of government in Hoboken will be watched with interest. The doubtful ones and most of the practical politicians predict failure, notwithstanding many of them evinced a marked willingness to enter the race for commissionerships. But those who have the city's interests at heart are convinced

that what has been successfully applied in many other cities throughout the country can be successfully applied in Hoboken. There is also a very substantial number of people in the community who believe that nothing could possibly be worse than the present free-for-all and yet free-to-none-but-the-elect system which we dignify by the name of municipal government.

PERSONAL ITEMS

Mr. C. F. Guth sends us an attractive booklet from Mount Clemens, Mich.

President Burhorn did some effective campaigning for the "Stevens Tech Fund."

Palmer Campbell left on February 17 for New Orleans. Mr. Campbell will later stop at Nassau where he will join Mr. Richard Stevens and his family. He also expects to visit Mr. W. A. Macy and Mr. T. C. Dunn in Florida.

Ivins D. Applegate was elected president of the Hudson County Coachdriver's Protective Association on February 9.

That Mr. Applegate enjoys the esteem and confidence of his associates is evidenced by the fact that this is his sixth successive term as the president of the association.

Among the sixty-four men who have announced their intention of running for Commissionerships (February 18) are three members of this Board — Messrs. Martin Cooke, George Billington, and Henry Lohmann, Jr.

William Sengstecke is now in partnership with Ogden Haggerty Hammond for the transaction of a general insurance business with offices at 95 River Street and in New York City.

## It's a Long Way to Hoboken

At least the Bellingham (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce says so in its latest song to the tune of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." The musical parody runs as follows:

It's a long way to Ho-bo-ken,  
It's a long way to come;  
It's a long way for the *Windber*,  
with its gallant crew to run;  
But good-bye, old New York town,  
We surely had some fun;  
It's a short way through the Panama Canal  
But we're right here, by gum.

The song was written in commemoration of the trip of the S. S. *Windber* from Bellingham to Hoboken and return via the Panama Canal, and was sung at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held in that city on January 24, in honor of Captain Emil Jackson, commander of the *Windber*.

Captain Jackson carried with him on his trip from Hoboken to Washington a letter containing resolutions adopted by the Hoboken Board of Trade at our November (1914) meeting, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the Hoboken Board of Trade extend greetings and felicitations to the Chamber of Commerce and the business men of Bellingham; and be it further

"Resolved, That this expression of good will be delivered to Captain Emil Jackson, of the steamship *Windber*, for transmission to the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce."

These resolutions were enthusiastically received by the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce and the following letter was written by them in acknowledgment of our courtesy:

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bellingham, Washington  
January 28, 1915.

Board of Trade, Hoboken, N. J.

Gentlemen: The resolutions passed by your honorable body, extending felicitations and greetings to the Chamber of Commerce and business men of this city, were duly received through the courtesy of Captain Emil Jackson of the *Windber*.

We wish to express our appreciation thereof and assure the good people of Hoboken that the *Windber's* trip to your coast is only a beginning of what will

ultimately prove to be an immense business for all concerned. We also now have a direct line of steamers from this city carrying lumber through the Panama Canal to your coast.

We are enclosing a couple of clippings from our daily papers in regard to the return of the *Windber*.

Again thanking you, and with best wishes for renewed prosperity, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Bellingham Chamber of Commerce.

W. H. Campbell,  
Secretary.

## Bundle Day in Hoboken.

Over two thousand bundles, containing overcoats, suits, hats, shoes, and various other articles of wearing apparel, represented Hoboken's and North Hudson's generous response to the Bundle Day Committee's appeal. The work of collecting the bundles was systematically carried out with the aid of teams and automobiles loaned for the purpose by various business men. The wagons were supplemented by Boy Scouts from the seven troops in the city. A hiking cart, belonging to the Scouts was also employed effectively, and these embryo citizens again demonstrated their fitness for community work by rendering efficient aid in a practical charity.

The bundles were deposited at No. 1 Newark Street and sorted by the ladies of the committee, assisted by a group of workers from Salvation Army Headquarters. After a thorough fumigation, under the direction of the Health Warden, the best of the articles were arranged in lots for distribution. It was found, however, that the quarters at No. 1 Newark Street were entirely inadequate to handle the amount of clothing received, and the Armory was secured.

Too much praise cannot be given to the women of the committee who labored strenuously in sorting and distributing the clothing, and to the local business men who co-operated so willingly, among them Messrs. Cordts & Katenkamp, The Geismar Meyer Co., Tietje & Christ, The Frank Cordts Furniture Co., M. Hendberg, The Black Diamond Express Co., H. H. Dierksen, A. P. Hexamer, and The Adams Express Co.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

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## OFFICERS

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1st V. P., C. H. C. JAGELS  
2nd V. P., J. HENRY TIMKEN  
Treas., HENRY C. STENECK  
Sec'y Robert Rieser

1915

F. W. Schmalz  
H. V. Broeser  
Frank Cordts

## TRUSTEES

1916

Edward W. Martin  
Christian P. Tietje  
Rudolph Schroeder

1917

Harry Ferguson  
Richard Beyer  
H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

## IT'S A TAME WORM THAT KNOWS NO TURNING.

Sung to the Chorus of  
"It's a Long Lane that has no Turning."

It's a tame worm that knows no turning  
And the time we will surely see  
When the town we love has Commission  
Gov.,

Or a charter new there soon will be,  
Oh yes, your business will soon be booming  
When the sewer job's complete,  
When each rocky street is paved and neat  
And assessors' bills afford a treat.

Oh, it's a tame worm that knows no turn-  
ing!

And the time we will surely see  
When the town won't hide its Civic Pride  
And the knockers under sod will be.  
Oh yes, your business will soon be booming  
When the sewer job's complete,  
When each rocky street is paved and neat  
And assessors' bills afford a treat.

Sung at the Board of Trade Banquet,  
March 26, 1912.

The outcome of the recent election recalls the fact that as far back as 1910, Commission Government was unofficially discussed by the officers and members of this Board, before it was finally endorsed as a practical solution of some of Hoboken's municipal problems. One of the very first to bring it to the Board's attention was our President, who at that time occupied the position of Secretary, and in that capacity was given the opportunity to know what had been accomplished by other cities throughout the country in which the new form of government operated.

The series of educational articles on the

Preferential System of Voting, published by the *Hudson Dispatch* for the information of the voters of this city, will prove of inestimable value. Every citizen whose mind is not entirely clear as to the new method, and who wants to vote effectively, will do well to follow the series carefully.

The Merchants' Association has succeeded in persuading its members, and some others, to close their stores a half-day on Sundays. This is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. The stores should be closed all day Sunday—the employer needs the rest and the employees need the rest.

The testimony of one of Jersey City's most successful merchants, given at the Merchants' Dinner last week, should not be lost upon the business men who heard it.

A comment upon New Jersey's famous engineering college would not be complete without mention of the man who guides the destinies of "Stevens Tech." When, in 1902, Alexander C. Humphreys accepted the presidency, he only continued officially his work in behalf of Stevens Institute, which, since his graduation in 1881, had been his hobby and passion. Nevertheless, the acceptance of the position meant the devotion of a major portion of his time to the work of building up a glorious future for Stevens and involved a monetary sacrifice for the man who has made gas engineering history.

The date of the Annual Dinner has been fixed for the 13th of April. Owing to existing business conditions, the dinner this year will be conducted upon a somewhat simpler scale, but good speeches and plenty of entertainment will not be lacking.

## The Stevens Tech. Campaign Fund.

The General Education Board (Rockefeller Foundation) and Andrew Carnegie have promised to give \$250,000 each to Stevens Institute of Technology, provided that the college raises \$860,000 more, making a total sum of \$1,360,000. Of this amount, \$360,000 is to be used to clear Stevens of debt, which was incurred largely in the acquisition of necessary real estate; \$500,000 is to be held as a permanent endowment fund, and the remainder can be used for new buildings, equipment and improvements.

A vigorous campaign to complete the Stevens Tech Fund and so comply with the conditions of the Rockefeller and Carnegie gifts was started in January after a great deal of preliminary work had been done. Headquarters were opened in the Hudson Terminal Building, New York, and during the "whirlwind" period of the campaign, when large numbers of Stevens men, organized in teams, were actively canvassing for subscriptions, daily luncheons were held at the Machinery Club, in the same building. The men who attended these luncheons were the members of the ten teams of about ten men each operating in Manhattan, the teams working in Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Brooklyn, Paterson, and Passaic, the members of the General Committee in charge of the campaign, representatives of a special New Jersey committee and representatives of the Student Committee which worked among the undergraduates.

Beside the workers in the Metropolitan District, Stevens Men all over the country were busily canvassing their respective districts and sending in daily reports to headquarters.

At the close of the "whirlwind" campaign the fund had reached a total of over \$1,200,000, leaving less than \$160,000 still to be raised, and operations are now going ahead quietly but steadily to secure this balance, with excellent prospects of success in the near future.

The General Committee in charge of the campaign consists of Walter Kidde, chairman; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., treasurer; J. H. Cuntz, secretary; and Robert Boettger, Anson W. Burchard, George Dinkel, J. Alfred Dixon, William D.

Hoxie, Morris W. Kellogg, F. B. Kirkbride, R. S. Kursheedt, Frank E. Law, John W. Lieb, F. A. Muschenheim, W. E. S. Strong, Henry Torrance, Alfred W. Whitney, Jr., and President Alexander C. Humphreys. Thomas C. Stephens was executive secretary, in charge of headquarters.

An honorary committee of prominent citizens of New Jersey, which was appointed to advise and co-operate with the General Committee, included among others Governor James F. Fielder, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, former Governor Franklyn B. Murphy, Mr. H. Otto Wittpenn, Richard Stevens, Richard V. Lindabury, Frank Bergen, Dr. Edward Weston, Richard C. Jenkinson, Robert J. Hillas, Thomas H. McCarter, C. M. Bernegau, and C. Alfred Burhorn, President of the Hoboken Board of Trade.

The Hoboken team was captained by Richard Beyer and comprised the following members; Professors R. Riesenberger and Albert F. Ganz, Henry Ebsen, John Ferguson, Howard V. Meeks, G. G. Freygang, and C. W. Keuffel. Captain B. Franklin Hart, Jr., was captain of one of the Manhattan teams.

This campaign, besides being instrumental in raising much-needed funds, was of the highest value to Stevens and to Hoboken in giving our great engineering college a very wide publicity throughout the country and in still further increasing the *esprit de corps* of all Stevens men. The completion of the fund will be of the greatest benefit to Hoboken, both on account of the large amount of money which will come here and the increased prestige which will be gained by our city.

---

## The Secretary at Washington.

The Secretary attended the Third Annual Meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, held in Washington, D. C., February 3, 4 and 5, as the Board's representative. The program for the three-day convention included the election of officers for the ensuing year, the receipt of reports of various committees, and the discussion upon and the adoption of resolutions in the interests of business throughout the country.





## TIME TO FORM A BIG CITY.

**All Hudson County Except, Perhaps the  
Three Small Municipalities West of the  
Hackensack River, Should Be  
Combined Into One Imperial  
City of Over 500,000  
People.**

This proposal is not new. It has been suggested from time to time during several decades. But the year 1915 is a good time to start the work that would make the enterprise possible.

Last year Commissioner Brensinger, of Jersey City, sent to Trenton an admirable bill designed to promote the preliminary work.

It provided for no hasty action or coercion, but merely for an expression of opinion for and against the consolidation plan in each of the thirteen municipalities of the county.

Nothing could be fairer than that. Had the measure become a law, and the people desired a larger city, they could have said so; if they were opposed to the plan they could have made that fact known.

But even an affirmative vote bound none of the municipalities to anything. Those that voted in the affirmative were authorized to form a charter commission to prepare a plan of government for the city. This charter could take any form the commission thought wise. If it was desired to maintain the autonomy of North Hudson, Hoboken, Jersey City, or any other part of the county, the borough plan of Greater New York could have been accepted as a model. It would have been possible to have set up commission government over the great city, or old-fashioned government.

Before any charter went into effect, the bill provided, it must be submitted to the

Legislature for approval and then to the people again, *each municipality which had joined in the charter making to have the right to back out at the last moment.*

This measure passed the Assembly, but was beaten in the Senate by a small partisan disagreement in West Hudson, but it should be presented again this year and passed.

It is easily possible to form in Hudson County a city as big as Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or San Francisco. We have the population; all that we need is the enterprise and a delegation in the Legislature who are willing to make the necessary sacrifice of time and energy for the benefit of the community.

—From the *Hudson Observer*

The bill for the Consolidation of the Municipalities of Hudson passed both houses and will be submitted to the voters at the next regular election. The provisions of the bill are not binding upon the different cities.

## Pre-Vocational School Work in Hoboken

The Hoboken Pre-Vocational School is doing excellent work with the twelve-year-old girl who will not go to the high school and who needs a practical education to fit her for home-making or wage-earning. The school should be commended for the following excellent features: (a) It is filling an evident need in the community. (b) Good work is being done under the hampering conditions of cramped quarters and, in some instances, poor equipment. (c) An excellent selection of teachers has been made, in every case the women have had either trade or practical experience in the subject which they teach. (d) Much of the academic work is closely related to the practical activities of the pupils.

"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

**THE FRANK CORDTS  
FURNITURE CO.**

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken

"The Store That Saves You Money"

Furniture For Your Office and Your Home.



## **An Up-to-Date Directory For Hoboken Planned.**

Representatives from the firm of R. L. Polk & Co., Inc., are now canvassing Hoboken to ascertain whether there exists sufficient sentiment to justify the publication of a directory of Hoboken and Jersey City.

The Polk Co. has published over 450 directories throughout the United States and is at present at work on the New York City Directory.

Both the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce and the Hoboken Board of Trade have endorsed the proposition and it is to be hoped that the response by the merchants and business men of this city will make possible the publication of a complete and up-to-date directory—something which the cities of Hudson County have never possessed.

## **Merchants' Association Banquet.**

The President and the Secretary were guests of the Merchants' Association on the occasion of the First Annual Banquet of that organization, held in Meyer's Hotel, on February 11.

Mr. Louis Wasserberg, President of the Association, acted as toastmaster, and Mayor Cooke, the first to speak, advised the merchants to take an interest in municipal matters and asked them to familiarize themselves with questions incident to the city's welfare.

Mr. J. E. Bernstein touched upon the value of publicity and co-operative effort. He also advocated a shorter working day for the merchant and his employees and Sunday closing. Mr. Burhorn extended to the Merchants' Association the good wishes of the Hoboken Board of Trade.

Other speakers were Assemblyman Ostrom, Judge McGovern and Counselor Levinson.

**Will Commission Government put the O. K. in H o b O K e n ? Or  
will the neglect of the citizens put the omission in Commission?**

# **IMPROVED SERVICE FROM HOBOKEN**

## **Hoboken Shore Road**

**Hoboken Manufacturers' R. R. Co.**

**Lessee**

**FOOT OF FIFTH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.**

**Save Time, Money  
and**

**Ferry Tolls**

**New York Class**

**Rates Apply**

Daily Interchanges Direct with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad through our new Float Bridge.

# BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

HOBOKEN, N. J., MAY, 1915

No. 10

## A WHITE WAY FOR HOBOKEN.

The successful White Way celebration held by the merchants in the progressive neighboring communities recalls the very practical suggestions made for the improvement of Washington Street, by our former President, the late Edward H. Horwood, and published in the Board of Trade Bulletin in January, 1911, and the subsequent attempt made by a local merchant to arouse interest in a scheme for lighting the main business thoroughfare with ornamental lights placed at intervals throughout the entire length of the street.

The City Commissioners seem disposed to take up the question at this time and the

be installed if the best results are to be attained. For this purpose it is necessary to have the co-operation of the City authorities, the Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association and the Public Service Corporation, as well as the hearty support of the citizens.

The original plan made by the Board of Trade contained suggestions, some of which are not now entirely practical in view of the fact that the new pavement is completed and the trolley tracks in place and it would prove a rather costly proposition to make changes affecting either of these. Instead of the ornamental poles in the centre of



IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON STREET AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED IN 1911

season is apparently ripe for the consummation of the plan for an up-to-date, attractive street for the shopping public.

After years of agitation, the old Belgian blocks have given way to the asphalt pavement, recently put down; many of the store fronts have been improved and new sidewalks laid. There are still, however, a large number of the old stores with shabby exteriors, and in numerous places sidewalks are unevenly laid or patched unsatisfactorily, contrasting oddly with the neat concrete sidewalks immediately adjoining.

The method of lighting is neither modern nor artistic and ornamental poles should

the street, as originally planned, poles with ornamental arms could be erected at the curbs, a suitable number of poles to the block; this, with unsightly flag sidewalks relaid to conform with those portions already improved, will give to Hoboken one of the most attractive business thoroughfares in the County. Attractive, well lighted streets are factors in stimulating business—they draw the crowds, increase trade, enhance property values and are an index of the progressiveness of a community. Therefore let us pull together for the success of Hoboken's White Way! The merchants want it, the city needs it!



## ELEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER

### Unusual Features and Plenty of Enthusiasm.

In spite of pungent criticisms concerning its alleged morbidity the Hoboken Board of Trade gave indubitable proof on the night of April 16th that it was still in the land of the living. It passed another milestone in its history, and passed it so creditably that its members will remember for many a day the bright, worth-while speeches, interspersed with rollicking parodies, sung to the tunes of popular airs. Some of the speeches were straight from the shoulder, it is true, and delivered with a forcefulness that is not always conducive to digestion at a banquet, but those who listened were for the most part wise and honest enough to profit by the unadulterated wholesomeness of the mental food as well as the excellence of the material nutriment.

Those who arranged the dinner saw to it that the entertainment was as varied as the gastronomic part of it. Between speeches there were baritone solos sung by Mr. Louis Rieser in such pleasing style as to set every one of the Oliver Twists present "asking for more." Then there was a clever message from the Suffrage Camp borne thither by Miss Winona Marlin, of the Equal Franchise League of Hoboken, who, it is whispered, won over several converts by declaring that she would not vote for prohibition. Her remarks in behalf of political freedom for her sex were forceful, logical and tactful. Though not appearing on the official list of speakers, Miss Marlin was accorded the courtesy of the floor before those scheduled to talk had been introduced.

Preceding the introduction of the unusual, *i. e.*, a woman speaker at a Board of Trade banquet, the President paid a tribute to the members of the Board who had died during the year.

A brief review of the work of the organization and the suggestion of a plan for more effective work during the succeed-

ing years, with an appeal for larger support from the community, were the features of the President's message to those present.

Alexander Humphreys, President of Stevens' Institute of Technology, spoke of Stevens and its relation to Hoboken, with a word of praise for those who had worked zealously for the "Whirlwind Canvass" recently and successfully completed. "Stevens," said President Humphreys, "is practical. When we say that, we do not mean only teaching the use of the hands. An engineer must be more or less of a servant, but he must also know the value of a dollar. If he doesn't, he is not much of an engineer. He should also be a better citizen because of his profession."

As a tribute to Mr. Humphreys the diners sang the following verse, to the tune of "Tipperary":

It's a tough job this "Whirlwind Canvass,"  
It's a long job and slow;  
But thanks be to Aleck Humphreys  
Stevens Tech has got the dough!  
So cough up, A. Carnegie,  
And Oil King John as well—  
For they've touched \$1,200,000  
And the rest's a bagatelle!

Ex-Senator William S. Stuhr, well known and respected for his unadulterated and often caustic comments upon municipal affairs, was the next speaker. He reaffirmed his steadfast faith in Commission Government and urged the people to interest themselves in the municipal welfare of the community. For Mr. Stuhr's benefit the diners sang this ditty:

He's never craved political pap,  
Nor played political tricks;  
He's never chased political jobs,  
Nor thrown political bricks!  
No grand-stand speeches has he made  
Nor sought your vote to lure.  
There's no pretense, but common sense  
And hard cold facts from Stuhr!

The newly appointed Secretary of State was accorded an enthusiastic reception. His admonition to the Board of Trade to

get busy and boost Hoboken was received with enthusiastic applause. Among other things, he discussed the bill changing the number of votes required to recall City Commissioners, mentioned by Mr. Stuhr. Mr. Martin's entry into the dining hall was the signal for a song, to the music of "A Mechanical Engineer":

His name is Tommy Martin,  
And varied is his fate.  
His printing plant went up in smoke,  
He's honored by the State!  
But trifles never phase him,  
And troubles meet their match,  
For with fame or flame it's all the same,  
He handles 'em with Dispatch!

For the first time in the history of this city, the Mayor was not present. His letter of regret was read and the following to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green," was sung in his honor:

Oh, Patrick G., a czar you'd be  
Were you a Russian born.  
You've got the ruling habit  
But you won't indulge it long,  
Unless you keep the tax rate down  
The sewers "up to snuff,"  
Unless the streets are neatly paved;  
(To clean them's not enough).  
And if with these improvements  
You can keep the budget free  
From large appropriations,  
We'll be with you, Paddy G.

The Collector of the Port, Dudley. F. Malone, also scheduled to speak, was unavoidably detained. He, therefore, failed to hear himself sung about to the tune of "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," rendered in this version:

Oh, Dudley Field Malone is just the soldier  
We need to fight for strict neutrality;  
He'll never let 'em coal or feed the warships  
That George sends to rule the "blooming sea."  
He doesn't favor Germans, French, or Russian,  
Or even Georgie's overgrown "navee."  
He simply wants to fill  
His job, and so he will  
Not pander to the Germans or the Allies.

## AN INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF ALL CITY PROPERTY.

The City Commissioners have decided to make an inventory and appraisal of all public property, including land, schoolhouses, firehouses, City Hall, library, parks, playground buildings, and stables, with equipment and furnishings.

The President of this Board, together with J. O. Whittemore and James P. Laverty, have been appointed to make the appraisal.

## SEWER FOR ELEVENTH STREET

Manufacturers and property-owners will be interested to know that the City Commissioners are now considering plans for the construction of the trunk sewer through Eleventh Street. The upper section of the city may soon receive the long-sought relief from present sewer troubles.

"WE WANT TO MAKE THE LABEL 'MADE IN THE U. S. A.' MEAN THAT THE THING THAT IT IS STAMPED UPON IS THE VERY BEST ARTICLE OF ITS KIND THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE; BUT WE CAN NEVER DO THIS UNTIL WE IMBUE THE WHOLE PEOPLE WITH THE REAL SPIRIT OF AMERICA, SO THAT EVERYTHING THEY DO IS CONSCIOUSLY DONE FOR THE GLORY OF AMERICA AND THE MAN WHO TURNS OUT A DISHONEST ARTICLE WILL FEEL THAT HE'S NOT ONLY A CHEAT IN HIS GOODS, BUT THAT HE IS A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY."

MARY ANTIN.



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

MAY, 1915

No. 10

Published monthly by the Hoboken Board of Trade, Hoboken, N. J., U. S. A.  
Subscription price, \$1.00 a Year; single copies 10c. Advertising rates furnished on application.

## OFFICERS

President, C. ALFRED BURHORN  
1st V. P., C. H. C. JAGELS  
2nd V. P., J. HENRY TIMKEN  
Treas., HENRY C. STENECK  
Sec'y Robert Rieser

1915  
F. W. Schmalz  
H. V. Broeser  
Frank Cordts

## TRUSTEES

1916  
Edward W. Martin  
Christian P. Tietje  
Rudolph Schroeder

1917  
Harry Ferguson  
Richard Beyer  
H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

A new form of municipal government radically different from the old is now being tried out in our city. It is a form which it is believed by its advocates will best further the welfare of Hoboken; a belief which awaits confirmation. Meanwhile it is the duty of every citizen who has the interests of his city at heart to lend a helping hand.

The personnel of the Commission may not please you; you may not be in accord with their principles; you may have your own ideas as to their sincerity of purpose, but this is not the time for a discussion of these things; no citizen has the right to withhold his support or sympathy from the men who have been intrusted with the conduct of the affairs of the municipality for the next four years because of his own personal feelings.

The men now in absolute power are entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and until they prove themselves unworthy of the confidence of the people, the people must not withhold their co-operation. **THIS IS THE TIME FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM AND HELPFUL SUGGESTION!**

The recent fire which completely cleaned out the office of the *Hudson Dispatch* also tested the mettle of its owner, the newly-appointed Secretary of State. A short while after the outbreak of the fire and when it became apparent that the presses would be practically ruined, Mr. Martin was making arrangements with the *Jersey Journal* to have his paper printed in the office of that publication.

The *Dispatch* was in the hands of its readers the next day at the regular hour as though nothing unusual had happened.

## MORE PLAYGROUNDS.

Commissioner Schmulling proposes to transfer vacant city lots into playgrounds for the children. An excellent disposition to make of the unsightly open spaces existing in various parts of the city. Eliminate these eyesores and at the same time promote the health and safety of our children. This is a "Clean-up Campaign" worth while—"Go to it," Commissioner, and success attend you. We are willing to co-operate!

## Nominations For Officers and Trustees

The Nominating Committee, composed of Messrs. V. Lassen, W. J. Mohn, Sol. Lubash, L. G. Nilson, and Palmer Campbell, met on April 5 to consider nominations for officers and trustees for the year beginning April 1, 1915.

The nominations made by the committee at its meeting will be submitted to the Board members together with any other nominations which may be made, at the Annual Meeting, to be held on May 11. Be sure to attend the election.

## Telegraph Company Makes a Change

Acting upon a suggestion made by the Board, the Western Union Telegraph Company (beginning March 1) is placing upon all messages the time of filing. This new method will serve to show just how long a message has taken in transit. The change made voluntarily by the Telegraph Company will be welcomed by many business men.

## FREEDOM OF THE HIGH SEAS

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### FOREIGN POWERS CONCEDE OUR RIGHT TO NAVIGATE THE OCEAN!

After a delay of nearly six months, the English Government has decided to surrender a sailor seized from the American ship *Windber* while that vessel was on the high seas, en route from Bellingham, Wash., to Hoboken, N. J.

This unjustifiable seizure of the member of the crew of an American vessel, sailing under the American flag, from one port in this country to another, was the subject of widespread comment and aroused not a little indignation among the shipping interests here, beside being the warrant for an interchange of extensive diplomatic correspondence between our State Department and the governments of France and England, who are parties to the seizure.

Captain Jackson, of the *Windber*, presented the facts of the kidnapping of his sailor man to the Secretary of the Board of Trade immediately upon the arrival of his vessel in Hoboken, and the Secretary interviewed Congressman Eagan, also making a subsequent trip to Washington in connection with the case, in behalf of the Pacific American Fisheries, owners of the S. S. *Windber*.

The *Windber*, carrying a cargo of salmon from the western coast to Hoboken, was halted on the high seas by the French cruiser *Condee*, and a sailor, Piepenbrink by name, of German birth, employed as a steward, was taken from the vessel. An attempt was made to take the wireless operator, also German by birth, but it happened that this man possessed papers proving his American citizenship. The French cruiser later delivered its prisoner to the English authorities and he was placed in the detention camp at Kingston, Jamaica.

The first representations made to the English and French governments for the release of this sailor were met by the reply that he was a German. The English Government practically stated in effect that it reserved the right to seize a belligerent wherever found; thereby reaffirming her determination to enforce the obnoxious

"right of search," one of the direct causes of the War of 1812. But after further interchange of courtesies between our State Department and the countries involved, Great Britain finally consented to set free the detained sailor.

The question of this sailor's nationality was never at issue so far as the United States was concerned; the fact that he was a legitimate member of the crew of an American vessel, sailing to a port not under the jurisdiction of the belligerents should have guaranteed him immunity from capture.

It is difficult to understand the action of the powers involved for the seizure of an obscure steward meant nothing so far as they were concerned, and yet it meant everything to this country, constituting as it does an affront to the American flag and a denial of its power to protect those who sail under it.

In addition to the protests of the Pacific American Fisheries, resolutions condemning the seizure were passed by the Trustees of the Hoboken Board of Trade and The Bellingham (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce.

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### A CORRECTION.

In a previous issue we stated that Ivins D. Applegate had been elected President of the Hudson County Coach Drivers' Protective Association. The item appeared in error, Mr. Applegate is not connected with the Coach Drivers' Association, but is President of the Hudson County Coach Owners' Protective Association, he is also President of the Hudson County Funeral Directors' Association and Second Vice-President of the New Jersey State Funeral Directors' Association.—Ed.

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## COMING—

### Clean-Up Week!

WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR  
FURTHER PARTICULARS.



## ART IN THE HOME.

### The Influence of Period Furniture.

Our national growth has reached a stage at which the great middle class of the American People are beginning to desire a greater degree of refinement in its civic and home surroundings. Period Furniture is the order of the day. What is Period Furniture? Its main qualification is that it is GOOD FURNITURE, well made and beautiful and a reproduction of some well-known period.

History divides civilization into periods. The different periods have been influenced according to the wealth and conditions prevailing in the countries that produced them, also by the ruling heads who exercised great influence and after whom some of the periods are named; for instance, William and Mary, 1688 to 1702; Queen Anne, 1702-1750; Louis XIV, 1643-1715; Louis XV, 1722-1774; Louis XVI, 1774-1793; were the rulers at the time the furniture was made, whereas, the Chippendale, 1740-1780; the Adams, 1762-1795; the Hepplewhite, 1765-1795; and the Sheraton period, 1780-1806, were named after famous cabinet-makers who evolved them.

The Empire Style, 1793-1830, was one of the ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte and was a part of his political policy. The American contribution to period styles was evolved through the dislike of everything English and the ardent admiration of everything French, hence the adoption of American Empire. This was the year of 1795-1830. The so-called furniture of the American Colonies, often called Colonial Furniture, was nothing more than a reproduction of the William and Mary and Queen Anne periods, either imported or made in this country. The reproductions made in this country, in the New England States, comprise some of the best styles and examples of this period made. The New England Jacobean Furniture were re-

productions of the type that found favor during the Cromwellian Era. When an entire community has thoroughly cleaned house, laid out its streets and public buildings according to a well conceived plan, then the average home-owner has become more sensitive to the part his home should play in maintaining the general high-tone of the community. Accordingly, there has come into being a demand for furniture which belongs to the home and which gives the possessor the distinction of refinement by reason of the intelligence that has been displayed in its selection.

CHRISTIAN P. TIETJE.

### FIRE LOSSES.

#### Per Capita Fire Loss in New Jersey Cities of 20,000 Population and Upward—1913

	Loss per capita
HOBOKEN .....	.34
Atlantic City .....	.31
Bayonne .....	1.16
Camden .....	.25
East Orange.....	1.03
Elizabeth .....	1.08
Jersey City.....	2.17
Kearny .....	3.21
Montclair .....	.42
Newark .....	2.08
New Brunswick.....	.66
Orange .....	.60
Passaic .....	1.49
Paterson .....	1.26
Perth Amboy.....	2.21
Plainfield .....	2.00
Trenton .....	1.84
West Hoboken.....	.73

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ANY PARTICULAR BILL YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN AT TRENTON, ASK THE SECRETARY, TELEPHONE 43 HOBOKEN.

## ADDITIONAL FERRY SERVICE.

The agitation emanating from the Town Improvement Association in West Hoboken for additional ferry service on the Lackawanna ferries between New York and Hoboken, has been endorsed by the Hoboken Board of Trade.

The plan calls for a line of boats between Barclay Street, New York, and Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, and would undoubtedly be of decided advantage to this city as well as to the cities and towns adjoining. Boats plying between these two points would mean—

First—The congestion at the lower trolley terminal during rush hours would be relieved.

Second—A saving in time and distance to trucks and vehicles now obliged to travel through Jersey City, then lowered by means of the elevator to Hoboken and through Hoboken to the ferry.

Third—Increase in traffic on the County Viaduct, both by foot passengers and vehicles.

Fourth—An outlet for upper Hoboken to reach Barclay Street, New York, without the necessity of either walking through the length of Hoboken or paying carfare to reach the lower Barclay Street ferry.

Fifth—An opportunity for foot passengers to use the Viaduct to the Fourteenth Street Ferry and by means of the ferry-boat to reach Barclay Street, New York, at the cost of one fare only.

Sixth—Increased population because of the cost of one fare only.

Seventh—Direct benefit to merchants, landlords, and rent-payers in Hoboken and

North Hudson by reason of increase in population which would result.

These points should commend the proposition to the citizens and business men of Hoboken!

## BUILDING OPERATIONS OF IMPORTANCE IN HOBOKEN.

**Oct. 1st, 1914 to Feb. 1st, 1915**

F. J. Meystre to erect a 2 sty. br. bldg. No. 916 Castle Point Terrace, \$10,000.

Hob. Shore Road to erect fence on right of way, \$1,850.

Empire Structural Steel Co. to erect roof over terminal, foot of Hudson Place, \$7,600.

R. Schreiber to erect new br. bldg. and alter fr. bldg. Nos. 109-111 Grand Street, \$13,000.

T. Raffo to erect 1 sty. br. bldg. and alter present bldg., S. E. cor. of 14th and Bloomfield Sts., \$2,400.

L. Loivi to repair and raise the 2 sty. fr. bldg., No. 614 Monroe St., \$1,475.

David Mayer Brewing Co. to alter 3 sty. fr. bldg., No. 200 Clinton St., \$5,000.

B. Vezzetti to alter and place new store fronts in br. bldg., No. 614 Washington St., \$2,335.

M. Taub to alter present br. bldg., 118 Washington St., \$1,000.

H. L. & I. Co. to erect a 12 sty. concrete factory bldg., Hudson St., north of 14th St., \$325,000.

Barr, Thaw & Fraser to place new pile foundation for engines, S. E. cor. of 13th and Adams Sts., \$3,000.

This list does not include the plans for many minor changes filed with the Building Inspector's Department.

"If you but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

**THE FRANK CORDTS  
FURNITURE CO.**

**Washington, Second and Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken**

**"The Store That Saves You Money"**

**Furniture For Your Office and Your Home.**



# NEW SERVICE

D. L. & W. R. R., less than carload both  
east and westbound.

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## “HOBOKEN SHORE ROAD”

Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Co.  
Lessee

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—: CENTRAL LOCATION :—

UNION FREIGHT DEPOT for receiving and delivering less  
carload lots at the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Team tracks for loading and unloading Freight in carloads at  
Fifth and Fourteenth Streets, Hoboken, N. J.

In connection with the following Railroads:

**Erie Railroad and Branches**  
**N. Y., Susquehanna and Western R. R.**  
**New York Central R. R.**  
**West Shore R. R.**  
**New York, Ontario and Western R. R.**  
**Del., Lack. and Western R. R.**

} In any quantity,  
East or West Bound.

**Pennsylvania Railroad**  
**Lehigh Valley Railroad**

} In any quantity West  
bound; and carload  
lots only East bound.

Regular daily service via rail and water at New York Class  
Rates.

Why truck freight to New York and stand in line at each pier,  
when you can load all on one truck and deliver to us in Hoboken with-  
out delay or extra expense.

Personal attention and prompt service.

Give us a trial and demonstrate for yourself.

# Board of Trade Bulletin

## Hoboken, New Jersey

Devoted to the advancement of the business and civic interests of the City of Hoboken.

VOL. IV

HOBOKEN, N. J., JULY, 1915

No. 11

### Some Facts About Hoboken's Population

Detailed figures for 1915, showing population, color, nativity, sex, foreign birth, males of voting age, illiteracy, school age, dwellings and families.

Population, June 1, 1900.....	59,364
July 1, 1910.....	70,555
July 1, 1911.....	71,664
July 1, 1912.....	72,774
July 1, 1913.....	73,884
July 1, 1914.....	74,994
April 15, 1915.....	75,873
July 1, 1915.....	76,104

Increase, 1910-15, 5,549; percentage, 7.9.

On April 15, 1915, just five years from the last decennial census and midway until that of 1920, the estimated population of the city of Hoboken will be 75,873, compared with 70,324 in 1910, an increase of 5,549, or at the rate of 7.9 per cent. for the five year period. The estimates are based on the methods followed by the United States census bureau.

The annual estimates by the census bureau are as of July 1, but as April 15 is the expiration of the five-year period since the last census, that date is given the preference in this publication. However, the July 1 estimate of the city's population is given as well. On that date it will be 76,104.

The following figures show how the city's population is classified:

#### Color.

White.....	75,697
Negro.....	129
Japanese.....	2
Chinese.....	45

#### Nativity

White, native par.....	14,526
White, for. par.....	31,323
For. born, white.....	29,848

#### Sex—

Male.....	39,572
Female.....	36,301
White, male.....	39,461
White, female.....	36,236
Negro, male.....	65
Negro, female.....	64

Those of foreign birth are enumerated as follows:

From Austria.....	1,475
Belgium.....	247
Canada.....	434
Denmark.....	286
England.....	1,005
France.....	115
Germany.....	10,817
Greece.....	114
Holland.....	441
Hungary.....	561
Ireland.....	3,322
Italy.....	7,075
Roumania.....	56
Russia.....	1,768
Scotland.....	364
Sweden.....	422
Switzerland.....	238
Turkey.....	45
Norway.....	1,129
Wales.....	14
Other countries.....	169

#### Males, Voting Age—

Number.....	24,083
White natives.....	3,385
White, for. par.....	5,965
Foreign, white.....	14,646
Negro.....	42
Chinese, Japanese.....	45

#### Illiteracy—

Number 10 years or over.....	2,733
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#### School Age, Etc.—

Number, 6 to 20 years.....	21,949
Number in school.....	13,165
Dwellings.....	4,783
Families.....	16,746



# ANNUAL MEETING

## OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, held on June 8, 1915, the following officers and trustees were elected:

President, C. Alfred Burhorn.

Vice-President, Frank Cordts.

Second Vice President, A. J. Volk.

Treasurer, H. C. Steneck.

Trustees, Messrs. F. W. Schmalz, Sol. Lubash and H. J. Weidner, to serve for a period of three years to April, 1918.

Trustee, Mr. L. G. Nilson, in place of H. L. Ebsen (resigned) to serve for a period of two years to April, 1917.

Trustee, Mr. George H. Steljes, in place of E. W. Martin (resigned) to serve for a period of one year to April, 1916.

The Secretary's annual report containing a general summary of the year's work, appears as follows:

### SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

From April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915

In accord with the established custom of the Board, the Secretary begs to submit the following report for the year ending April 1, 1915.

There are at present on the roll one hundred and eighty-one members. Two new members were received during this year, and three were removed by death.

The three members of the Board who died during the year, Messrs. Robert J. Moore, J. Henry Timken and Gustave Hauser, were numbered among our most active members. The Board is thereby deprived of the services of three aggressive and sympathetic fellow workers.

The Board has held six regular meetings during the year.

In lieu of the October meeting, the first meeting of the year, the members attended the County Exhibit, held in the Hoboken Public Library. This exhibit was an ex-

position of County Governmental methods.

The November meeting took the form of a Dollar Get-together Dinner, the slogan being "Concentrate for Civic Work." All of the Public Officials were invited to this dinner for the purpose of discussing improved conditions. The dinner was well attended and civic affairs were frankly talked about. The shortcomings of the Board of Trade (alleged and actual) were also talked about with a little more frankness.

The December meeting was devoted to the subject of Taxation and Assessment. Mr. Henry Lohmann, of the Local Board, and Mr. Thomas Usher, of the County Board, discussed the various phases of Taxation. This meeting was one of the best attended of the year.

The February meeting was not held, owing to the Commission Government election, which fell on the same evening.

The March meeting was held in Public School No. 1. This meeting was open to the public and was devoted to a lecture upon the Preferential Ballot; What it is, How it works, and How to work it. The various aspirants for City Commissioners were invited to attend and a number did so. Although the preferential method of voting was about to be used by the voters of Hoboken for the first time, not more than fifty voters were present to hear it explained.

No meeting was held in April on account of the Annual Banquet, which fell on the same night.

The Trustees held seven regular meetings and five special meetings during the year.

The question of fees in the Health Department received the attention of the

Board and resolutions were adopted favoring the elimination of the fee system in this Department of the city. Subsequently the Board of Health abolished the fee system.

The entire amount of the Board's existing deficit, \$1,800.00, was also subscribed and paid by various members.

The question of improved transfer facilities was also taken up, and the Secretary authorized to co-operate with the City Authorities in their efforts to secure concessions from the Public Service Corporation at a hearing before the Utilities Commission.

The Secretary was also authorized to confer with the attorney of the local Board of Health in an effort to bring about an abatement of existing sewerage nuisances at the foot of the Hill.

The work of the Public School Athletic League received the formal endorsement of the Board of Trade.

A Home Trade Committee was appointed and held several meetings. Plans were discussed for a favorable and effective method of boosting Home Trade, but there was so little response on the part of many merchants that these plans were finally abandoned.

The Board also sanctioned and supplemented the efforts of the Baby Parade Committee in a successful Baby Parade, held in September, 1914.

The assignment of the local banks to the Philadelphia District, under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, was also discussed and a set of resolutions was drafted on behalf of the local institutions advocating their reassignment to the New York District, in which they have been accustomed to do business. The provisions of the Federal Reserve Act would have placed the banking institutions of this city under great disadvantage. The petition of the Hoboken banks, together with other banks in New Jersey affected by the new rule, has been granted.

The action of the Board of Fire Commissioners in making irregular promotions in the Fire Department, was considered, and counsel employed to ascertain the legality of same, with the view to setting them aside. A letter of protest, embodying the Board's attitude, was addressed to the Commissioners. Subsequently that body reconsidered its action and so notified us.

The Board of Trade placed its official approval and endorsement upon the campaign for Commission Government, and a committee of this Board made investigations in various cities which were under the Commission form.

At one of its meetings the Board welcomed Captain Emil Jackson, of the steamship "Windber," as its guest. This vessel was the first to arrive in Hoboken from the West Coast, via the Panama Canal route.

The diphtheria epidemic was also considered, and the President ordered to act in emergency, at his discretion.

The Hudson Co. Provident Loan Association, a project sanctioned by the Russel Sage Foundation, was endorsed. The object of this Association being to protect the small borrower from impositions by loan agencies.

The Secretary, as the Board's representative, attended the Annual Meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in Washington, D. C. He was also instructed to approach various legislators in behalf of the then pending Child Labor Bill.

The Board also passed resolutions condemning the seizure of the sailor from the American Steamship, "Windber," contending that a member of the crew of an American Ship sailing from one American port to another, under the protection of the flag of this country, was therefore not liable to seizure. The Secretary conferred with Congressman Eagan, and the Solicitor for the State Department; also making a trip

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(Continued on Page 6)



# HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE BULLETIN

Vol. IV

JULY, 1915

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1915

F. W. Schmalz  
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## TRUSTEES

1916

Edward W. Martin  
Christian P. Tietje  
Rudolph Schroeder

1917

Harry Fergusoh  
Richard Beyer  
H. L. Ebsen

ROBERT RIESER, Editor and Business Manager

Keeping in mind the scriptural injunction concerning a "soft answer," we beg to reply to a recent editorial criticism, with the following verses, sung at the last annual dinner, in this fashion:

(To the Tune of Mister Dooley.)

Hoboken has a civic band  
To cure its civic ills,  
It seldom holds a meeting  
And a few men pay the bills.  
It aims to stir up Civic Pride,  
But oftener than not  
The stirring gets some member's goat  
And makes things really hot!

## CHORUS

Oh, Mister Burhorn! Oh, Mister Burhorn!  
You've got the toughest job we ever knew!  
The people slam you and then they damn you!  
Oh, Mister Burhorn, we don't envy you!

You've got to please each citizen,  
And "Boost the Local Trade,"  
And when a lemon comes your way,  
You give the lemon aid.  
You've got to be an optimist  
When everyone is blue;  
You've got to keep the papers pleased,—  
Keep strictly neutral too!

## CHORUS

Oh, Mister Burhorn! Oh, Mister Burhorn!  
You've got a job that everybody knocks,  
Be he a physician or politician;  
And the salary wouldn't keep a man in socks!

You've got to keep the interest up,  
And keep expenses down.  
You've got to kiss the Blarney Stone  
And "Buy Your Goods in Town."  
You cannot even cast your vote  
Else "Politics," they'll yell!  
And when you raise your voice in praise  
You're raising merry H—!

## CHORUS

Oh, Mister Burhorn! Oh, Mister Burhorn!  
You've got a job of rigorous demands.  
But "You should worry," and even hurry,  
To keep the Board from dying on your hands!

The moral of it is—we need co-operation, not criticism! Co-operation means funds: Cash spells success!

The results achieved by the Health Department and the Department of Public Parks emphasized the merits of the new form of government. Anything that safeguards the health and insures the comfort of our citizens, young and old, is of supreme importance.

Parks that are dilapidated and *ill kept* largely defeat their own purpose and tend to depress rather than uplift, while the preservation of human life is one of the most important features of municipal government.

## THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

Air—"The Old Oaken Bucket."

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber  
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year.

Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,

And casts round the office a halo of cheer.  
He never says, "Stop it; I cannot afford it,  
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."  
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it,  
In fact we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum,

How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance.

We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—

The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—Liberal News.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS IN HOBOKEN

### APRIL AND MAY 1915

Permits issued to	Est. Cost.
M. Taub to erect a 2-story br. extension at No. 628 Garden St.	\$2,500.00
Chas. Noeding, to erect a 2- story fr. bldg. at No. 123 Har- rison St. ....	1,500.00
G. Bandholtz, to repair and alter br. bldg., No. 709 Garden St. . .	945.00
Max Beyer, to repair and alter br. bldg., No. 78-80 River St. ....	14,000.00
O. Frommel & Bro., to erect a 3 sty. br. factory bldg., No. 712- 728 Madison St. ....	36,000.00
B. Vezzetti to erect a 3 sty. br. bldg., No. 309-11 First St. ....	19,800.00
P. Chacha to repair and alter the fr. bldg., No. 527 Madison St. . .	1,450.00
J. M. Hughs Son's Co. to repair, alter and raise the fr. bldg., No. 85 Grand St. ....	500.00
C. Fall to erect a 2½ sty. br. dwell- ing, No. 819 Hudson St. ....	6,000.00
C. Fall to erect two 2½ sty. br. dwellings, Nos. 815-817 Hudson St. ....	9,000.00
P. Giardina to raise and alter pres- ent fr. bldg. and build extension at rear, No. 75 Monroe St. ....	500.00
G. W. Cranwell & Son to alter second floor of br. bldg., N. E. cor. Ferry and Hudson St. ....	3,000.00
G. Malatesta to erect a 2 sty. fr. bldg., No. 517 Adams St. ....	1,800.00
R. M. Hughes to raise, alter and repair fr. bldg., rear of No. 222 Madison St. ....	500.00
J. Cabot to erect a 1 sty. fr. shed, No. 1,512 Grand St. ....	700.00

H. Erxmeyer, Sr., to alter br. bldg., No. 1028 Willow Ave. ....	1,480.00
Turner Construction Co. to erect a 9 sty. reinforced concrete bldg., No. 506-510 Willow Ave. ....	45,000.00
In excess of \$500.	

### COOL THOUGHTS FOR HOT MEN

Anybody can lead a charge in battle or play polo with a broken rib, but only the few bravest men that ever lived can be persuaded to wear a white suit of clothes on the streets of New York.

It is hotter than in many a tropical city here for much of the summer. A few miles away on a beach or a tennis court everybody wears lights clothes as a matter of course. But when the hour strikes for business, that freest and boldest of all immortal souls, the American, swathes his person in dark, hot casings and fares forth to town, moist, muttering and miserable. In the recesses of his sweltering heart a thought sizzles—as in the embraces of a fireless cooker—to the general effect that he is a blithering idiot and a crazy lunk-head to wear such clothes. And there, for most of us, the matter hangs.

Each year, however, a few more heroes come forward and with the heroes stand. Spots of crash, duck and pongee pass in steadily closer review. The other day a group of ambitious hotel men formed a white clothes league. Meanwhile the soft collar gains converts and helps along the general notion that comfort may be worth considering. Who knows but that in a few more decades ordinary cowards like ourselves may dare to burst upon the world in white!

—N. Y. Tribune.



## ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 3)

to Washington for this purpose. The sailor was finally surrendered upon a representation of our State Department.

Together with commercial organizations in other parts of the country, our Board is party to an effort to bring about an adjustment of freight rates within the port of New York; it being contended that communities on the Jersey Shore are being unfairly treated.

The efforts of the Town Improvement Association of West Hoboken to secure additional ferry service has also received the sanction of this Board, and these two bodies, with others, will endeavor to have it established.

Though only employed part time by the Board, the Secretary has given as much of his time to the work as is possible under the circumstances. He has endeavored to keep in touch with events of importance in our city and its municipal government, and has associated himself with all movements for the civic and commercial advancement of the community. He has labored to give to Hoboken as much publicity as our limited means will allow, and to render to the merchants, manufacturers and taxpayers any services within his power and within the scope of the Board's work. He has also performed the usual tasks in connection with the Annual Safe-and-Sane Fourth of July Celebration, the Clean-Up Campaign, the Baby Parade and the activities in conjunction with Bundle Day. In addition to these duties the Secretary is the author, editor and business manager of the Bulletin, the official organ of the Board, which appears more or less regularly each month. It is a twelve-page magazine and the average cost of publication is about \$45.00 a month.

This is met by advertisements and subscriptions, so the Bulletin is not an item of expense to the Board.

## THIRTY-TWO SHAD

Four fishermen took with nets thirty-two shad from the Hudson one day (May, 1915); and those fishermen were fortunate. Man has converted the Hudson into a sewer, driven the fish from it, and for the sake of a little temporary convenience deprived himself of an abundant supply of the most delicious of foods. Nor does this measure the full loss that he has inflicted on himself.

In a civilized world the Hudson would be pure and uncontaminated from the sea to its source. It would offer salubrious bathing to the dwellers on its banks. It would provide throughout the year delicate and nutritious provender for thousands of persons who now know nothing better than the flabby and tasteless victims of refrigeration. It would be stocked and preserved and guarded and protected; and it would return dividends beyond computation to the wise men who conserved and developed its possibilities.

It may some day retaliate for the indignities it has suffered from a short-sighted generation. It has become so poisoned that the shad will not resort to it; it may in the not distant future breed a pestilence as the punishment of those who have defiled it. And who would dare to blame the river if it should?

We wish we could share the optimism of our friends in the West End Association who trace the corruption of the waters to one factory. We do not acquit this establishment of contributing to the conditions that drive the shad away. But it is not solely responsible for the transformation of the river. A whole valley full of people priding themselves on their enlightenment, their private enterprise and their public institutions have united to reduce the Hudson to its low estate. The punishment of any one of them will avail nothing. There must be general co-operative repentance and reform; and the taking of thirty-two shad where thousands should have been ought to be the signal for their beginning.

—From the N. Y. Sun, May 6, 1915.

The members will be pleased to hear that Mr. Burhorn is now almost entirely recovered from his recent severe illness and is at present recuperating at Ocean Grove. He will very shortly resume active work at his office.

The Secretary will go abroad in July for the purpose of making a study of conditions in various countries in Europe. He will return between Oct. 1st and 15th.

### OBITUARY

Martin Daab died at his home, 722 Hudson Street, Hoboken, on June 21, 1915, after a brief illness. For a number of years and up to the time of his death Mr. Daab was proprietor of the Duke's House, where he became popular with a large circle of friends. Tho a busy man, his interest in local politics was constantly manifested. He was appointed to the Police Board by Mayor Timken in 1885 and reappointed by Mayor Grassman in 1889.

As a young man Mr. Daab was active in athletics and achieved some distinction as rower in the early days of rowing clubs in Hoboken. He was also well known for his prowess as an amateur boxer.

Many of those who knew Mr. Daab will esteem him for his liberal but unostentatious contributions to various charities and for his loyalty to his friends.

**MAKE THE 4th OF JULY, 1915  
Americanization Day  
For EVERY CITY in the Nation**

## UNCLE SAM'S PROBLEM—

**More than 13,000,000 Immigrants  
in the United States.**

**What can we do to help them be-  
come AMERICANS FIRST?**

**We must give them more than  
citizenship.**

**We must do something as a nation  
to make them feel AT HOME—  
feel that their interests and  
their affections are deeply rooted  
in America.**

**We must do something to make  
them feel that they are part of,  
and have a share in, American  
institutions.**

**We must do something to give them,  
in a measure at least, the national  
consciousness which is the inheri-  
tance of the native-born American.**

**We must do something that will  
make them one of us—Americans  
at home.**

**What Shall the Answer Be?**

"If you-but knew the values true  
That this great store does give to you  
you'd trade at home."

## THE FRANK CORDTS FURNITURE CO.

Washington, Second and Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken

"The Store That Saves You Money"

Furniture For Your Office and Your Home.





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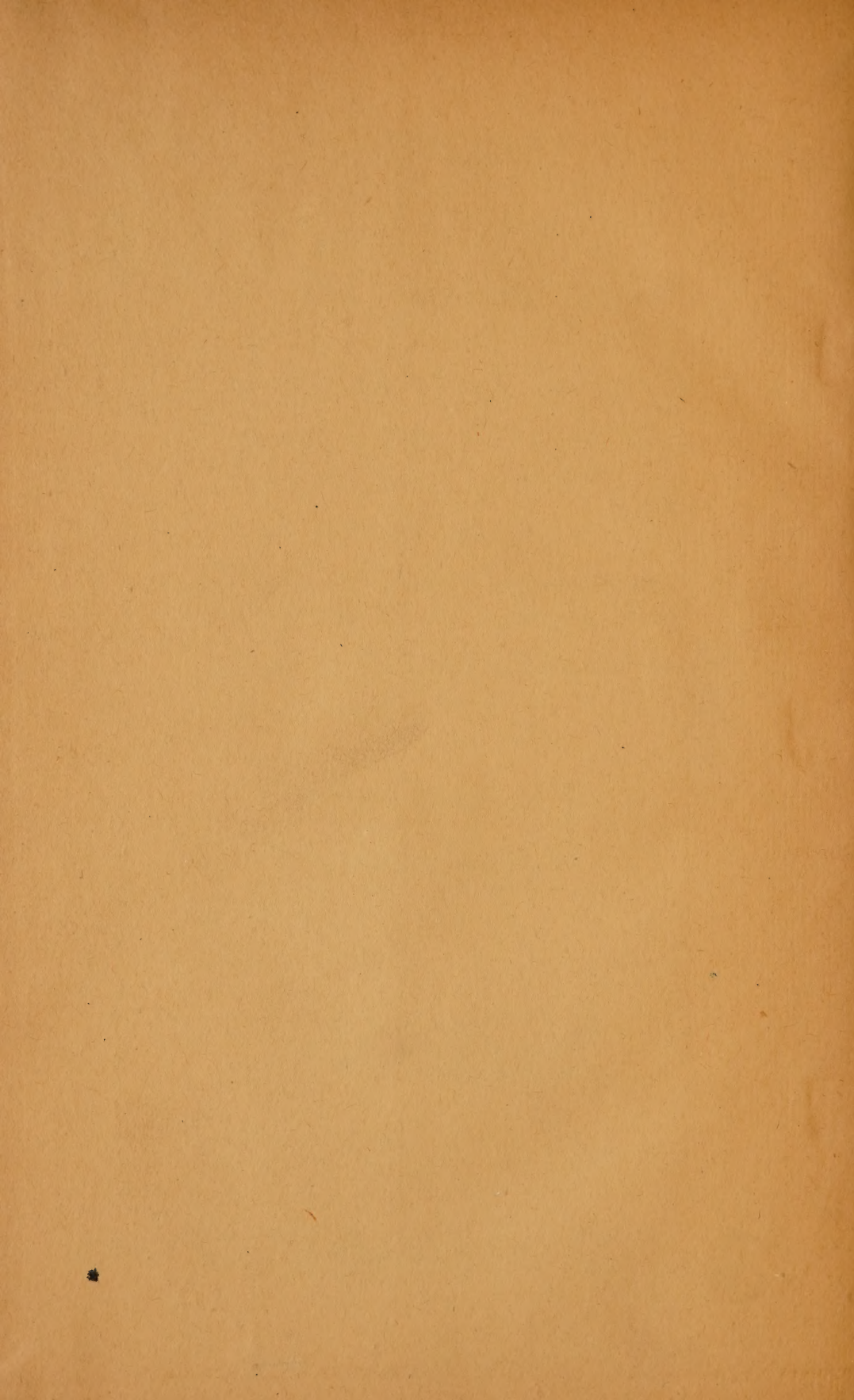
## Hoboken Board of Trade

Hoboken, New Jersey









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